

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

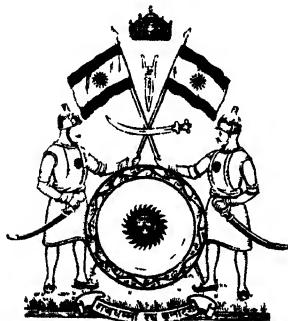
OF THE

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

FOR

S. 2000 (13th April 1943 to 12th April 1944).

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JAMMU :

Printed at The Ranbir Government Press—24-12-2001—300.

1945.

MAHARAJA.

Lieutenant-General His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj

MAHARAJA SRI HARISINGHJI BAHADUR,

INDAR MAHINDAR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT-I-INGLISHIA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.,

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

Born : September, 1895.

Ascended Gaddi : September, 1925.

YUVARAJ.

Lieutenant

YUVARAJ SRI KARANSINGHJI BAHADUR.

Born : March, 1931.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.*

SIR B. NARSINGH RAU, Kt., C. I. E.,
PRIME MINISTER.

KHAN BAHADUR JAFAR ALI KHAN, M. B. E.,
DEVELOPMENT MINISTER.

RAI BAHADUR PT. ANANT RAM, B. A.,
REVENUE MINISTER.

MR. M. A. BEG, B. A., LL. B.,
PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER.

CAPTAIN WAZIR GANGA RAM,
HOME MINISTER.

*The personnel is given as on the 1st January, 1945.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This report has been prepared by the Publicity Department and is issued under the authority of His Highness's Government. The account of the administration of the State during the year under review is mainly based on the reports of the various departments which are published separately. It must, however, be understood that the authority of His Highness's Government does not extend to every detail, either of statement or of opinion.

JAMMU AND KAHSIMIR IN 1943-44.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 386.65 lakhs. The main items of revenue were Forests (Rs. 102.14 lakhs), Customs (Rs. 82.81 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 77.31 lakhs) and Commercial Departments (Rs. 36.71 lakhs). The total expenditure was Rs. 376.63 lakhs.

2. PRAJA SABHA.

Two sessions of the Praja Sabha were held during the year, one at Srinagar in September-October 1943 and the other at Jammu in March-April 1944. During the first session, ten Government bills were brought before the house, of which nine including four pending from the previous session, were passed and one was referred to a select committee. All the bills passed received the assent of His Highness and became Acts. One non-official bill pending from the previous session was considered and passed and three fresh non-official bills were introduced. Of these, two were thrown out, and as regards the third, motion for its circulation for eliciting public opinion was passed. Of the six resolutions moved during the session, four were defeated, the fifth was withdrawn on an assurance given by the Government and the sixth was talked out. Of the total number of questions received, 696 were admitted and answered. The second session, which was the budget session had 14 working days, 9 of which were devoted to the consideration of the Financial Statement, 4 to non-official business and one to Government business. Seven Government bills were passed. Of the non-official bills, three were referred to select committees, two were circulated for eliciting public opinion ; and discussion of the remaining three was postponed.

The budget for S. 2001 (1943-44) was introduced by the Prime Minister, who held charge of the portfolio of Finance. Two days were devoted to the general discussion

of the budget and 6 to voting on demands for grants. Of 279 cut-motions received, 19 were discussed in the house, out of which 9 were withdrawn on assurances given by the Government, five were rejected and the rest were talked out. The total number of questions, including short-notice questions was 979, of which 169 were disallowed and 810 admitted and answered.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A noteworthy feature of the judicial administration was the grant of Letters Patent by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, which gave the High Court the same status and independence as is enjoyed by the High Courts in British India and in certain respects higher administrative powers. The total number of original civil and criminal cases instituted was 50,491, against 54,044 of the previous year ; the number of cases for disposal was 65,865 and the actual disposal was 53,892. The total number of courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice at the close of the year was 158 against 150 at the close of the previous year.

4. EDUCATION.

The total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of the year was 1,993 against 1,893 of the previous year. Of these, 1,701 were for boys' education and 292 for girls' education. The attendance at the boys' institutions was 1,01,885 against 1,00,117 at the close of the previous year. The number of Muslim boys receiving education was 62,341 against 61,571 at the close of the previous year. The number of scholars in the 3 Government Colleges was 2,369 ; these included 100 girls. The attendance at the girls' institutions was 19,044. The number of Technical institutions during the year was 8. The enrolment at the close of the year was 298 against 319 at the close of the previous year. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 28.74 lakhs.

5. MEDICAL AID.

The opening ceremony of the Shri Maharaja Gulabsingh

Hospital, which was practically completed in S. 2000, was performed early during the year by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

The Medical Department was further re-organized during the year, by the addition of a Tuberculosis Specialist for Jammu, an Epidemic Officer for Kashmir, two Pathologists, one for each province, and seven Assistant Surgeons for the district head-quarters. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries, wholly maintained by the Government was 93. In addition, there were 4 well-equipped Mission Hospitals and the Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home, which are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government and 70 subsidized dispensaries. The number of patients treated in the institutions wholly maintained by the Government was 14,91,895 including 11,894 indoor patients. The number of operations performed in these institutions was 74,490 including 5,453 major operations. The subsidized dispensaries treated 2,02,883 patients. The aided hospitals treated 94,928 patients and performed 10,419 operations. The number of new cases of the respiratory system that were treated in the Tuberculosis dispensaries at Srinagar and Jammu was 27,752. The Preventable Diseases Bureau which was established during the previous year, carried on intensive survey in certain parts of Jammu Province, and gave valuable assistance and advice to the local authorities regarding prevention and control of diseases.

6. RURAL WELFARE.

There was a further expansion in the activities of the Department during the year. The number of villages served was 4,761 against 4,714 of the previous year. Sixty-one new *panchayats* were established during the year, raising the total number to 686. The number of cases instituted in the *panchayat* courts was 70,996—50,464 civil and 20,532 criminal. Of these, 61,896 cases—42,616 civil and 19,280 criminal—were disposed of.

The most conspicuous activity of the *panchayats* during the year was the creation of food reserves in Kashmir Province to meet the exigencies of food-shortage in rural

areas. Propaganda and publicity work was conducted through the mobile public address system, magic lantern and cinema shows, the publication of the monthly journal, the *Dehati Duniya*, distribution of pictorial posters and talks by Departmental Surveyors and *pracharaks*. An anti-malaria campaign was started; centres were organized in almost all the districts of the Jammu Province, and drugs were distributed through surveyors in remote *illaqas*. Improvement schemes estimated at Rs. 1,78,861 were sanctioned by the Government; this included a contribution of 5 per cent. by the villagers themselves. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,50,100, Rs. 75,000 was provided for water supply in the *Kandi illaqas*.

The number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year was 3,892 with 1,05,433 members. The working capital at the close of the year was Rs. 113.38 lakhs against Rs. 99.27 lakhs at the close of the previous year. Four more Co-operative Purchase and Sale Societies were registered during the year. A number of Co-operative Conferences and propaganda camps were held at important centres on the International Co-operative Day in November 1943.

Experimental work was as usual conducted by the Agriculture Department at Government Farms. About 1,390 maunds of improved agricultural seeds and 61 maunds of vegetable seeds produced at the departmental seed farms, were distributed. Agricultural shows were held at various towns in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. About 600 different kinds of seeds were exhibited at the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition. A "Grow More Food Week" was celebrated during the year, and lectures illustrated by film shows were given to *zamindars* at various places. About 400 vegetable farms were set up, comprising an area of 1,000 acres. The total number of plants issued from departmental nurseries during the year was 1,63,964.

The year under report was the last year of the 5 years' scheme adopted for cattle improvement in the State. Nine more bulls were purchased. Sixteen bulls from the two cattle breeding centres were distributed to *mufassisls*.

The number of cattle breeding farms rose from 141 to 157 during the year. Sheep shows were held at Gorez, Teetwal and Bhadarwah. Veterinary dispensaries were established at Basohli and Pulwama during the year, raising the total number to 39.

7. PUBLIC WORKS.

The construction of the Shri Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu was completed early during the year at a total cost of Rs. 8,35,577. The building of the Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital at Srinagar which is estimated to cost Rs. 17.68 lakhs, remained in progress during the year. The buildings for the Gulmarg Club, the Industrial Piscicultural and Drug Branch Laboratory, the Village Industries Hall and additional stalls at the Exhibition Ground, Srinagar, were completed. Other works included rural and veterinary dispensaries, a college laboratory and a Rest House. The Banihal Cart Road and the J. V. Road were maintained in a good state of repairs ; and a number of new road works remained in progress or were completed. Bridges were constructed at Wailoo on the Ganderbal-Zojilla Road and on the Bandipur-Gilgit Road.

8. FORESTS.

The total area under the control of the Forest Department during the year was 10,288.67 square miles. About 192 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 53 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted by purchasers ; 26 thousand cubic feet of timber and 20 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted departmentally. The total quantity of drift firewood and timber collected during the year was 1.05 lakhs of cubic feet, valuing Rs. 1,35,738. The revenue realized from minor forest products amounted to Rs. 15,36,915 including Rs. 3,61,887 from fluctuating grazing fee. The total quantity of timber exported from the State during the year was 60,52,192 cubic feet, besides 6,06,610 bamboos and 3,033 maunds of minor forest products. The cultivation of pyrethrum was extended to 1,310 acres as against 337 maunds of the previous year ; the yield of pyrethrum flowers rose as high as 1,359 maunds. Over Rs. 11,61,600 was realized from the sale

of half-wroughts. The financial results of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 78.56 lakhs.

9. INDUSTRIES.

The Sericulture Department was further expanded during the year. It launched a big drive for the propagation of mulberry trees. The price of cocoons was raised to Rs. 24 per maund, and an extraordinary bonus of Rs. 5 per maund was paid to rearers in respect of the crop for the previous year.

The demand for the products of the silk factories continued to be high. The Government Silk Weaving Factory at Rajbagh was further extended during the year ; an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was granted to the daily rate workers as war bonus, and the wages of piece wagers were increased by about 50 per cent. The Shree Karan Singh Woollen Mills continued to do well. Its sales amounted to about Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works, which was originally started to manufacture santonine, and later took up the preparation of other chemicals, has standardized several of its products. The factory placed about 60 tinctures and extracts in the market. The Half-Wrought Factory at Baramulla remained occupied in the execution of orders. The Rosin and Turpentine Factory distilled about 70,000 maunds of resin, and produced about 50,000 maunds of rosin and over a lakh gallons of turpentine. The Shovel Manufacturing Works in the State employed over 1,000 labourers and supplied goods worth Rs. 10 lakhs. The Drug Research Laboratory supplied medicines worth Rs. 75,000 to the Medical Department, and completed a business of over Rs. 2,21,000 during the year. A branch laboratory was established at Srinagar. The cottage industries as a whole suffered by the shortage of imported raw materials, and rapid changes in prices caused by the war. Papier-mache, silver-work, oil-milling, tanning, wicker-work, and gubba-making, wood working and the furniture industry did well.

The 14th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition opened at Srinagar on the 1st September 1943 and closed on the 2nd October 1943. The total sales of the stall-holders

amounted to about Rs. 7.5 lakhs against about Rs. 5 lakhs of the previous year. The sales conducted by the Emporia at Srinagar and Jammu amounted to about Rs. 70,000.

IO. MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN AREAS AND VILLAGE AREA.

The total expenditure of the Srinagar Municipal Committee was Rs. 5.27 lakhs and of the Jammu Municipal Committee Rs. 1.3 lakhs. As many as 9 town-planning schemes, besides other remodelling schemes, remained in hand during the year under report, notable among them were those of Pahalgam and of Rajbagh, Boulevard Road and Barzala at Srinagar and the right bank of the Ranbir Canal at Jammu. Of the 26 Town Areas, 8 had non-official chairmen. The income from the Town areas was Rs. 2,13,010. A number of public utility works were executed in these areas.

II. TOURISM.

The number of visitors during the year under report was 27,207 against 19,188 of the previous year. Tourist huts were built at Vigi in the Sindh Division and Chishoti in Kishtwar. The Ganderbal-Sonamarg road was thrown open to motor and lorry traffic. The islands at Sona Lank and Ropa Lank in Dal Lake were improved. Special arrangements were made for the supply of rationed articles like sugar, kerosene oil, firewood and rice to the visitors.

12. WAR EFFORT.

All the eight units of the State Army placed at the disposal of the Government of India, continued to serve outside the State. Of these, two mountain batteries and the Artillery Training Centre have been incorporated as permanent units of the Indian Army. About 45,000 recruits had been enlisted in the Indian Army from the State at the close of the year. During the year, the War Aid Committee contributed a lakh of rupees to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. His Highness donated large sums for specific purposes connected with the war. The Committee sent large quantities

of articles of comfort and amenities for the State Forces serving outside the State, and a number of hospital requirements for use by the Red Cross organization in various theatres of war. Facilities were provided by His Highness's Government for the transportation of articles required in connection with the war, through the State territory.

13. FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

Steps were taken to collect sufficient grain to meet the requirements of the cities of Srinagar and Jammu and of the deficit areas in the *mufassils* of Kashmir. A number of orders were issued under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules to control the supplies and prices of a number of articles. The Kashmir Valley Food Control Department continued to ration the residents of Srinagar. The rate of *shali* payable to *zamindars* was increased from Rs. 5/8/- to Rs. 6 per *khirwar* to the benefit of the *zamindars*, and the sale price in the city was fixed at Rs. 7 a *khirwar* in the case of *shali* and Rs. 11/4/- per *khirwar* in the case of rice. About 5,74,900 *khirwars* of *shali* and 2,356 *khirwars* of rice were issued on tickets.

In the city of Jammu, rationing of food-stuffs was introduced for a short time, but with the receipt of wheat under the All-India Basic Plan, the situation improved to such an extent that rationing was discontinued. The price of the imported wheat was fixed at Rs. 10 per maund in deficit areas ; the cost price to the Government was about Rs. 12 per maund.

His Highness's Fund for the Relief of the Poor amounted to Rs. 3,47,168 at the close of the year. Schemes for grant of relief were sanctioned for several districts including Astore, Bunji and the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. Sugar, salt, kerosene oil, firewood, matches, oil and oil-seeds, cotton cloth and yarn, besides other necessaries of life, remained under control. Standard cloth was made available for sale. On the whole, the prices of most of the essential commodities of life in the State remained lower than in most other parts of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FOR THE

Samvat Year 2000 (13th April 1943 to 12th April 1944).

Part I.—GENERAL.

**CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL, POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY,
PLACES OF INTEREST, CENSUS, LAND
TENURES, SETTLEMENT, RECORD-OF-
RIGHTS AND CIVIL DIVISIONS.**

See pages 1 to 17 of "*A Hand Book of Jammu and Kashmir State*".*

CHAPTER II.—A BRIEF HISTORY.

See pages 18 to 21 of "*A Hand Book of Jammu and Kashmir State*".*

CHAPTER III.—THE FIRST THREE MAHARAJAS.

See pages 22 to 30 of "*A Hand Book of Jammu and Kashmir State*".*

**CHAPTER IV.—MODERN JAMMU AND KASHMIR
1925-43.**

See pages 31 to 60 of "*A Hand Book of Jammu and Kashmir State*".*

*This is practically a reproduction of Part I (PP. 1—60) of the Administration Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the second half of S. 1998 and the full year 1999 (the 18 months ended the 12th April 1943) which was printed separately in the form of a hand-book at the Ranbir Government Press Jammu in 1944.

Part II.—ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

I. AFFAIRS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

His Highness's Movements.—Towards the end of the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur left by air for England as a representative of India in the War Cabinet.

Earlier in the year, His Highness made tours in the Mirpur and the Kathua districts, where he was received with tremendous ovations by the people. Welcome arches had been erected *en route* and villages and the towns were illuminated in honour of His Highness's visit. At Mirpur, His Highness opened the Yuvaraj Karansinghji Hospital. People of the district presented addresses of welcome to His Highness and entertained him at a garden party to which notables of the district and of the neighbourhood had been invited. In Kathua, a purse of Rs. 5,000 was presented to His Highness by the representatives of the people, in aid of the Poor Relief Fund inaugurated by His Highness. A *Sarwana* of Rs. 500 was also presented by the representatives. His Highness gave handsome rewards to school boys and girl students of the district.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Important appointments and changes.—The more important changes in the personnel of the administration during the year under report are briefly mentioned below :—

1. Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, K.T. C. I. E., was appointed Prime Minister in succession to Raja Sir Maharaj Singh on the 26th July 1943. He was succeeded by Sir B. N. Rau on the 9th February 1944.

2. Extension of one year was granted in the services of K. B. Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, M. B. E., Home Minister and Sir Peter H. Clutterbuck, K.T., C. I. E., C. B. E., K. I. B., (Silver) V. D., Development Minister.

3. R. B. Ganga Nath, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, was appointed President of the Praja Sabha. Ch. Niamat Ullah continued to be the President of the Board of Judicial Advisers. Dr. P. K. Sen and Sir S. C. Ghose succeeded Sir Jai Lal and Mr. Faiz Tyabji as its members.

Appointment of Committees.—The following important committees were appointed during the year under report:—

1. A Commission of Enquiry consisting principally of non-official members of the Praja Sabha and others representing different interests and communities to ascertain whether the existing constitution of the State had worked well and with a view to formulating a policy for the future and the evolution of an organic scheme for the administration of the State. The Commission was required to make recommendations on a number of specific subjects also.

2. A Committee to enquire into the Jammu firing.*

Important events.—1. Letters Patent similar to those conferred upon the High Courts in British India, were granted to the High Court of Judicature.

2. The Travelling Allowance rates for the journeys performed by officers moving with the Government were enhanced by 50 per cent.

3. The headquarters of the officers were fixed and the Recessing and the Touring Officers were classified.

4. Dearness Allowance was granted to Government employees.

Scholarship Selection Board.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided for scholarships for technical training and post-graduate study. The

following 18 new scholarships for training and post-graduate studies in India were granted :—

1. Two for training in Veterinary Science.
2. Six for post-graduate studies.
3. Five for training in the Ranger's Course at Dehra Dun.
4. Three for training in the Superior Forest Service Course at Dehra Dun.
5. Two for training in the M. B., B. S. course, one of which was granted to a lady candidate.

Besides, several State subjects were nominated for admission in certain colleges and institutions in British India for prosecution of studies on their own expense.

Government Publicity.—During the year under report, the Publicity Department issued 275 Press Notes against 254 of the previous year. Besides, information of general interest was also released in other forms to the local press correspondents and representatives of the press agencies and outside newspapers. In addition to notes on the State's War Effort, pamphlets, leaflets, war pictures and posters connected with the war on different fronts in Europe and the East, were distributed from time to time to educate the public towards a correct understanding of the war situation and to stimulate the war effort in the State. Material issued by the National War Front advocating the growth of more food, less wastage etc., was also distributed throughout the State.

A Bureau of Information was set up during the year under report as a branch of the Publicity Department for wider publicity of news pertaining to the State and the publication of a monthly bulletin, subsequently named the *Jammu and Kashmir Information*.

Copies of important Government publications like the Government Gazette and the Administration Reports and Press Notes were placed in the Press Room, as usual, for the use of journalists. Instructive material along with illustrative maps issued by the National War Front was also displayed in the Press Room.

Towards the close of the year, the Publicity Officer was deputed to New Delhi and Lucknow with a view to studying the working and organization of the Information Departments of the Government of India and the United Provinces.

General Administration Report.—The General Administration Report of the State for the 18 months ended the 12th April 1943 was published before the close of the year. Copies of the report were, as usual, freely distributed among Government Departments, press agencies, and newspaper offices within and outside the State.

Local Press and Publications.—At the close of the year under report, the number of presses in the State excluding the 2 Government presses was 30. The number of books published from these presses was 53, of which 16 were in English, 28 in Urdu, 7 in Kashmiri, 1 in Sanskrit and 1 in Gurmukhi. The number of newspapers and periodicals was 63. Of these, five were in English, 3 in Hindi, 1 in Gurmukhi and 50 in Urdu; the rest were bilingual or trilingual. The number of daily newspapers was 3.

During the year under report, the tone of the local press was on the whole satisfactory. Warnings had, however, to be issued to certain newspapers that exceeded proper bounds of criticism. The warnings had the desired effect. A security of Rs. 2,000 was demanded from a daily newspaper of Kashmir Province for publishing some extremely objectionable articles. A security of Rs. 1,000 was also demanded from the keeper of the press at which this paper was printed. This security was later refunded as the keeper of the press expressed regret for the objectionable matter printed at his press, and gave a written undertaking not to print such matter in future.

The press co-operated whole-heartedly in the furtherance of the war-effort. The scarcity of newsprint was felt by the conductors of some newspapers. But the Press Notes and other material issued by the Government to the newspapers found space in their columns.

Some editors of newspapers in the State held an All-Jammu and Kashmir Editors' Conference at Srinagar in the month of August, 1943.

* *Board of Film Censors*.—As in S. 1999, the Board of Film Censors consisted of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, the Provincial Governors, the Senior Superintendents of Police Srinagar and Jammu, and two non-official members, one from each province as members. The Publicity Officer acted as Secretary to the Board. The Board kept a close watch on the Cinema Halls as usual.

During the year under report, the authority for issuing licences under the Cinematograph Act formerly vested in the Board of Censors was transferred to the District Magistrates concerned.

Distinguished guests and visitors.—The following distinguished persons visited the State during the year under report :—

1. Their Highnesses of Ratlam and party.
2. His Highness of Rewa.
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Auchinleck.
4. Air Chief Marshall Sir Richard Peirse.
5. The Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
6. The Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar.

War.—All the eight units of the State Army placed at the disposal of the Government of India, continued to serve outside the State. Out of these, two Mountain Batteries and the Training Centre with all officers (excluding the State Officers), other ranks and non-combatants have been incorporated as permanent units of the Indian Army. The demand for recruits continued to be met. At the close of the year under report, 45,000 recruits had been enlisted in the Indian Army from the State.

The War Aid Committee continued to receive monthly

contributions from His Highness and the Ruling Family and Government servants. His Highness also continued to make handsome donations to the Committee by the curtailment of expenditure on ceremonies connected with his own person. His Highness further donated large sums for specific purposes connected with the war.

During the year under report, the War Aid Committee contributed a lakh of rupees to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for various specific objects.

The working parties organized under the War Aid Committee continued to meet twice weekly under the presidentship of Her Highness. The Committee sent large quantities of articles of comfort and amenities for the State Forces serving outside the State, and a number of hospital requirements for use by the Red Cross organization in any theatre of war.

The State's contribution to the war efforts has been many-sided. A number of Government and private industries are engaged in the production of articles required by the Supply Department of the Government of India.

During the year under report, facilities were provided by His Highness's Government to the Government of India in transporting articles required in connection with the war through the State territory.

Essential supplies in war time.—The work of the Supplies and Prices Control organization which was set up towards the close of the previous year, increased in volume and importance during the year under report. A number of orders was issued under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules to control the supplies and prices of a number of articles. The Kashmir Valley Food Control Department* established in 1921 continued to ration the residents of Srinagar during the year. In the Jammu city, rationing of food stuffs was introduced for a short

*For a full account of the working of the Department during the year, see page 33.

time. But with the receipt of wheat under the All-India Basic Plan, the situation in the city improved to such an extent that actual rationing was discontinued. The price of the imported wheat was, however, fixed at Rs. 10 per maund at places which were deficit in wheat production, the cost to the Government being between Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 per maund. The resultant loss was to be met from the general revenues of the State.

Relief continued to be given to non-officials with limited incomes from His Highness's Fund for the Relief of the Poor. The total proceeds of the fund at the close of the year under report aggregated to Rs. 3,47,168. Schemes for grant of relief were sanctioned for Astore and Bunji and the cities of Jammu and Srinagar. Relief was given to the poorer classes of officials also, but in their case the cost was met from the general revenues of the State.

Sugar, salt, kerosene oil, firewood, matches, oil and oil-seeds, cotton cloth and yarn and drugs remained under control during the year under report. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was promulgated. Standard cloth was made available for sale and 3,71,882 yards of it were sold during the year under report.

On the whole, the prices of the most essential articles in the State remained lower than in most other parts of India.

3. MAHARAJA'S GUARDS.

Ordinary Force.—In view of the improved war situation, the ordinary force of the Maharaja's Guards was disbanded in rural Police Stations. Nine posts of District Assistant Commandants were abolished. The force in the Wazarat towns was placed under the direct supervision of the Police. At the close of the year, the force consisted of 23 Sergeants and 510 Guards against 45 Sergeants and 1,306 Guards at the close of the previous year.

The force did useful work on the local fairs and at the annual Industrial Exhibition. They also rendered help

in the enforcement of measures for control of prices. Some members of the force were trained in First Aid and A. R. P. work.

Special Reserve Force.—The force of the Armed Reserve of Maharaja's Guards was reduced to a strength of 200 Guardsmen during the year under report. The 232 Special Reserves and 13 Sergeants who were deputed to the Customs Department to prevent smuggling, were permanently transferred to that Department to avoid dual control.

The force rendered useful service in the prevention of smuggling.

4. POLITICAL.

The progress of the war was followed with keen interest in the State. The successes of the allied armies in Europe were hailed with delight by the public.

Scarcity and dearness of food stuffs and other essential commodities were the chief concern of the people. A very sad incident occurred in Jammu city, as a result of the agitation carried on to protest against dearness of food stuffs in September, 1943. Processions were taken out on 23rd and 24th September. On the first day, a procession stopped the car of the Senior Superintendent of Police and assaulted two Police Officers who were on duty. The mob then pelted stones on a Police post. Later in the afternoon, when the leaders of this mob were arrested, another mob collected and attacked the Police Station, burnt the car of the District Magistrate and damaged a Police lorry. On the 24th, processions were again taken out in the city in defiance of prohibitory orders issued under the Defence Rules. Lathi-charge was made by the Police. This was followed by pelting from the mob. The Police then opened fire, as a result of which 9 persons were killed and several others injured. On the 25th, when the Praja Sabha met for its autumn session at Srinagar, the President read out the following message from His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur :—

"Information reached me last night that quite

unexpected developments have taken place in Jammu city, the cause of which it is impossible to imagine, but it is essential to determine after a sifting enquiry on the spot. In consequence, either the Revenue Minister or the Prime Minister or both should proceed to Jammu for the purpose of such an enquiry and of the action called for the occasion. I, therefore, declare the Praja Sabha prorogued till Monday the 4th October 1943, from which date I hope that it will be able to carry on business of this session without interruption."

The Praja Sabha, thereafter, prorogued without transacting any business, and the Prime Minister and the Revenue Minister left for Jammu immediately after. On the same day, His Highness sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 50,000 from his Privy Purse for relief of distress caused by the scarcity of food supplies in Jammu. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba and the Yuvaraj Bahadur also contributed Rs. 5,000 each for the purpose. His Highness was then pleased to command that every officer subordinate to His Highness's Government should consider himself responsible to see that no subject of His Highness loses his life on account of starvation, and that failure to discharge the solemn responsibility will entail grave consequences for the defaulting officer. Meanwhile, the Government took immediate steps to relieve the food situation in Jammu. His Highness was later pleased to appoint a Committee to enquire into the happenings in Jammu City on September 23 and September 24. On the recommendation of this Committee, an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Head Constable were dismissed and a few officers were severely censured. Leave and salary due to the Revenue Minister who had been relieved from service when His Highness issued his commands on the Committee's report, were forfeited.

The main political parties in the State remained busy organizing their ranks. The National Conference, which is led by Mr. S. M. Abdullah and has the support of some Hindus and Sikhs, continued to be chiefly a Muslim organization. A section of the Muslims both in Jammu and Kashmir, however, continued to distrust the party on the ground that it does not stand for Pakistan and that its programme is subordinate to the policy of the All-India

Congress, a Hindu organization. The attitude of Hindus in general is also unfriendly to the party. They distrust the National Conference, which according to them was the Muslim Conference only a few years ago and has not undergone a real re-orientation, in spite of the change of name. Reports were current for some time in the local Hindu Press that Mr. Abdullah was establishing contact with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. These reports added further to the distrust of the Hindus. Mr. Abdullah, however, kept aloof from the Muslim League and refused to lend his support to Pakistan.

The Muslim Conference succeeded in winning the support of the All-India Muslim League and its leader, Mr. Jinnah. The conference gave much of its attention to the work of organization. Muslim students separated themselves from the Students' Federation at several places, and formed Muslim Students' unions with sympathy towards the Muslim Conference. The old differences between the Muslim Conference and the National Conference, became so acute at one time in Srinagar that restrictions had to be imposed on public meetings, processions etc., in the city. The Muslim Conference had been permitted to hold the annual conference under certain conditions, the most important of which was that outsiders would not be allowed to participate in the conference. Orders under Rule 24 of the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules had, therefore, to be issued by the District Magistrate for the exterriment of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung of Hyderabad, who came to Kashmir to attend the Conference, in spite of the condition mentioned above. The Muslim Conference which met at Srinagar on the 13th August decided after a few speeches not to continue the Conference.

The Congress party in the State had no definite programme of action before it. The party did not make any headway during the year. Independence Day was celebrated in the State on the 26th January 1944. At some places, the National Flag hoisting ceremony was also performed and the Independence Day pledge read out. On the 26th February, *hartals* were observed at Jammu, Mirpur and Srinagar, in connection with the death of Mrs. Gandhi,

There is no representative body for all the Hindus of the State. All their parties, however, continued to criticize the Pakistan scheme severely.

The Sikhs observed a "Mourning Day" at various places in the State in connection with the Haripur incident, and expressed their full sympathy with their coreligionists at Haripur.

During the year under report, Mr. J. G. Acheson, C. I. E., I. C. S., succeeded Lt.-Col. L. E. Barton, C. I. E., as the Resident in Kashmir. The relations between His Highness's Government and the Residency and the Government of India remained cordial, as usual.

5. PRAJA SABHA.

General.—During the year under report, two sessions of the Praja Sabha were held, one at Srinagar in September-October 1943 and the other at Jammu in March-April 1944.

A. The Srinagar Session.

The Srinagar Session of the Praja Sabha commenced on the 25th September and prorogued on the 18th October, 1943. The total number of working days was 11. On the first day of the session, the President took the oath of allegiance and then the house adjourned under commands of His Highness till the 4th October, 1943. Of the remaining 10 days, 8 were allotted to non-official business and 2 to Government business.

Government business.—Ten Government bills, namely (1) A Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, (2) A Bill to provide for the Registration and more effective protection of Trade Marks, (3) A Bill to provide for the Registration of persons suffering from venereal diseases and their treatment, (4) A Bill to define and amend in certain respects the law relating to succession to property of the Buddhists of Ladakh, (5) A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, S. 1977, (6) A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, S. 1997, for certain purposes, (7) A Bill further

to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, S. 1989, for certain purposes, (8) A Bill to amend the Limitation Act, S. 1995, (9) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act, S. 1996, for certain purposes, and (10) A Bill to amend the Village Panchayat Act, were brought before the house. Of these, the first 9 bills were passed and the tenth was referred to a Select Committee. Of the 9 bills passed, the first four were pending from the previous session. All the bills passed received the assent of His Highness and became Acts.

Non-official bills.—One non-official bill, namely A Bill further to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, S. 1993, which was pending from the previous session, was considered and passed. Three fresh bills, namely (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Arbitration Bill, (2) A Bill to amend the Right of Prior Purchase Act No. II of S. 1993 and (3) The Jammu and Kashmir Money-lenders' Registration Bill were introduced. As regards the first, a motion for its circulation for eliciting public opinion was passed. The remaining two were thrown out by the house.

Non-official resolutions.—The total number of resolutions received was 132, of which 28 succeeded in the ballot. Of these, 6 were moved during the session ; 4 of these were defeated, the fifth which related to arrangements for supply of pure drinking water to village Vatala was withdrawn on an assurance given by the Government, and the sixth recommending adoption of further effective measures to check the export of food-grains from the State territory was talked out.

Questions.—The total number of questions, including short notice questions, received during the session was 861, of which 165 were disallowed and 696 admitted and answered.

B. *The Jammu Session.*

This session began on the 27th March, 1944 and closed on the 19th April, 1944. Of the 14 working days, 9 were devoted to the consideration of the Financial Statement, 4 to non-official business and one to Government business.

Government business.—Seven bills, namely (1) A Bill further to amend the Companies Act, S. 1977, (2) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, S. 1958, (3) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, S. 1958 (2nd amendment), (4) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Octroi Act, S. 1958, (5) A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, S. 1989, (6) A Bill further to amend certain enactments and (7) A Bill to amend the Village Panchayat Act, S. 1992, were passed during the session.

Non-official bills.—Of the 13 fresh non-official bills ballotted for the session, 8 were introduced. Of these, 3, namely (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Trade Employees Bill, (2) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Companies Act, S. 1999, and (3) The Regulation of Accounts Bill, were referred to Select Committees and 2, namely (1) The Infant Marriages Prevention Amendment Bill and (2) The Limitation (Amendment) Bill were circulated for eliciting public opinion. Discussion of the remaining 3 bills, which proposed amendments in different provisions of the Kahcharai Act, S. 1994, was postponed.

Non-official resolutions.—The total number of resolutions received during the session was 130, and of the 73 that were admitted, 14 succeeded in the ballot. Of these, 9 were moved and withdrawn on assurances given by the Government. The remaining resolutions could not be taken up for want of time.

Budget.—The Budget for the year S. 2001 (1943-44) which was presented to the house by the Prime Minister, as Minister-in-Charge of Finance, established a new record in the history of the State. The revenue was estimated at Rs. 424.54 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 416.14 lakhs. The estimated revenue of Rs. 114 lakhs for the Forest Department beat all previous records. Apart from the control schemes, the expenditure on the departments, usually classed as beneficent, i. e., Roads and Buildings, Education, Medical, Agriculture, Civil Veterinary, Co-operative and Panchayats and Rural Uplift, was estimated at Rs. 88.27 lakhs, which worked out to 20.8 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditure on the Army was estimated at just over Rs. 90 lakhs.

against Rs. 85 lakhs of the previous year. Referring to the estimates of expenditure on the beneficent departments, the Prime Minister in the course of his budget speech remarked : "Considering our expenditure on essential services and the growing expenditure on the Army, the amount allotted cannot be considered inadequate. His Highness's Government, while financing other schemes necessitated by the war, has not starved any of its beneficent departments for want of funds. It has rather afforded grants not only for working on the existing level, but also for their growth according to planned programmes". He then gave a brief resume of the activities of these departments. He said that the local food grains situation was not only reasonably steady, but much stronger than in many parts of India. In conclusion, he made an appeal for the co-operation of the house and of the public generally and said, "The Government have under preparation a comprehensive scheme of economic development for the State, including both short term and long term plans. The scheme will embody concrete and practicable proposals under such heads as the construction and metalling of roads, the development of hydro-electric power, the working of coal and other natural resources of the State, the development of industries and so on....". He stressed upon the need of peace in the State, "for strife kills united effort and distracts attention from the things that matter."

Two days were devoted to general discussion of the Budget and six to voting on demands for grants. Notices of 279 cut motions were received. Nineteen were discussed in the house, out of which 9 were withdrawn on assurances from the Government, five were rejected and the rest were talked out.

Questions.—The total number of questions, including short notice questions, received during the session was 979, of which 169 were disallowed and 810 admitted and answered.

CHAPTER II.—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Acts and Rules.—During the year under report, the Land Revenue Amendment Acts (I and XIII of S. 2000) amending sections 13, 14, 15 and 136 of the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act, S. 1906, were brought on the Statute Book. Orders for regularization of “*Najaz Nautors*” in Jammu Province and the district of Ladakh and grant of proprietary rights in respect of *Nautors* allowed under State Council Resolution No. 22 of 1924 were promulgated. Besides, a number of Control Orders were issued under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules, to meet the food situation.

Area under cultivation.—The following statement shows the details, in approximate lakhs of acres, of cultivated and uncultivated areas during the year under report :—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Kashmir.</i>		<i>Frontier.</i>	
	1999. S.	2000. S.	1999. S.	2000. S.	1999. S.	2000. S.
1. Total area including forests ..	48.86	48.86	17.78	17.78	2.69	2.69
2. Area not fit for cultivation ..	32.80	34.22	4.7	4.68	1.17	1.17
3. Cultivable area not under cultivation ..	5.44	5.25	3.39	3.45	0.66	0.66
4. Cultivated area ..	11.44	11.43	9.69	9.65	0.86	0.87
5. Area under matured crops.	12.32	11.94	6.88	8.99	0.92	0.93

Irrigation.—The area under irrigated crops in the year under report was 8,36,798 acres (5,08,803 acres in Kashmir, 2,34,581 acres in Jammu and 93,414 acres in Ladakh) against 8,30,602 acres (4,95,379 acres in Kashmir

2,42,743 acres in Jammu and 92,480 acres in Ladakh) of the previous year.

Calamities.—Typhus broke out in some parts of Kashmir Province, but medical aid was made available in time and the disease was brought under control. There were only a few outbreaks of fire in the rural areas as compared with the previous year ; the loss suffered was also much less. Relief was granted for the alleviation of distress among the poorer classes.

Livestock.—During the year under report, the zamindars continued to show keen interest for the possession of better type of cattle. No epidemic disease of any kind appeared among the cattle to deplete their stocks.

Land Alienation.—The following table shows the nature of alienations of land, with area and value, in the two provinces as compared with the previous year :—

Nature of alienation.	Area alienated (in acres).		In consideration of (rupees).	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Gifts and Exchanges—				
(a) Jammu	..	7,001	11,749	..
(b) Kashmir	..	398	417	..
Mortgages—				
(a) Jammu	..	4,313	7,841	2,14,859
(b) Kashmir	..	1,307	2,355	45,921
Redemption—				
(a) Jammu	..	22,070	19,829	..
(b) Kashmir	..	853	18	1,047
Sales—				
(a) Jammu	..	40,089	49,287	6,57,310
(b) Kashmir	..	4,355	7,640	2,24,098
				3,03,027

Taccavi advance.—The position of *taccavi* advance made in cash during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Kashmir.</i>		<i>Ladakh.</i>	
	1999. Rs.	2000. Rs.	1999. Rs.	2000. Rs.	1999. Rs.	2000. Rs.
	‘/-	‘/-	‘/-	‘/-	‘/-	‘/-
Past arrears ..	56,141	10,819	79,232	78,707	7,971	7,014
Fresh advance ..	..	..	5,243	17,919	660	1,200
Recovery made or amount remitted..	45,322	1,543	5,768	18,553	1,617	1,053
Balance recoverable.	10,819	9,276	78,707	78,071	7,014	7,161

Land Revenue Demand.—The following table shows the details of net current demand and arrears of land revenue :—

	Jammu.			Kashmir.			Ladakh.			Astore.		
Demand and recoveries—	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	..	22,96,352	21,67,240	30,12,514	29,95,683	1,55,401	1,58,826					
Recovery	..	22,70,668	21,40,178	26,30,156	26,80,283	1,46,601	1,58,675					
Balance recoverable	..	25,684	27,062	3,82,358	3,15,400	8,800	151					
Arrears—												
Past arrears	..	1,93,462	1,86,906	7,49,644	8,09,410	40,277	11,354					
Arrears of current demand	..	25,684	27,002	3,82,358	31,540	8,800	151					
Realizations	..	50,611	20,698	3,81,550	4,27,795	37,723	9,898					
Total arrears	..	1,68,535	1,93,270	7,50,452	6,97,015	11,354	1,667					

The current demand amounted to Rs. 2,898.
Land revenue arrears of

Processes.—In Kashmir Province, 1,528 processes were issued for land revenue arrears of Rs. 1,12,161 and Rs. 29,928 was actually recovered. In Jammu Province, 2,688 processes were issued for arrears of Rs. 2,22,587, and Rs. 1,60,633 was actually received. In Ladakh district, 206 processes were issued for realization of Rs. 25,136 and Rs. 22,840 was actually received.

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

General.—During the year under report, there was a further expansion in the activities of the Rural Development Department. The number of villages served was 4,761 against 4,714 of the previous year. The grant sanctioned for the Department was Rs. 3,01,000 against Rs. 2,81,000 of the previous year. Of this grant, a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 was provided for improving rural areas and Rs. 75,000 for water supply in the *Kandi illaqas*. A further sum of Rs. 31,100 was carried over as unspent balance from the previous year, out of donations granted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and Shri Yuvaraj Ji Bahadur, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 more was sanctioned as an extra grant at the close of the year to meet the increased cost involved in improvement works.

Economic Surveys.—The number of villages surveyed during the year under report was 293 against 382 of the previous year. The total number of villages surveyed up to the close of the year under report was 3,008. Besides their usual work, the surveyors did very useful work in connection with the collection of *shali* in Kashmir Province and the preparation and distribution of coupons for standard cloth in both the provinces.

Compilation.—Reports of 15 surveyed villages were compiled during the year under report. Eight surveyed villages were entered in the Village Statistical Register.

Panchayats.

General.—During the year under report, 61 new *panchayats* were established. The total number of *panchayats* at the close of the year thus stood at 686 against 625 of the previous year. Of the new *panchayats*,

35 were established in Kashmir Province and 26 in Jammu Province.

The total number of villages brought under the jurisdiction of village *panchayats* at the close of S. 2000 was 4,761 against 4,714 at the close of S. 1999.

Judicial work of Panchayats.—The number of cases instituted in *panchayat* courts was 70,996—50,464 civil and 20,532 criminal—against 52,500—37,500 civil and 15,000 criminal—of the previous year. Of these, 61,896 cases—42,616 civil and 19,280 criminal—were decided against 41,255 cases—28,625 civil and 12,630 criminal—of the previous year. The number of cases that remained pending at the close of the year was 9,100—7,848 civil and 1,252 criminal. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 18,652, of which 16,320 were disposed of. Against an average cost of Rs. 12/8/- per suit in a court of law, the villagers had to spend only about a rupee per suit in the *panchayat* courts. The total value of all the suits that came up before the *panchayat* courts during the year under report was Rs. 6,81,856, and the average value of each suit was Rs. 16.

The increase in the number of cases over the previous year was due to the increase in the number of *panchayats*.

The number of revision applications filed against the decisions of the *panchayat* courts was 587 against 1,154 of the previous year. Of these, 385 applications were disposed of during the year under report.

Other work.—The most conspicuous activity of the *panchayats* during the year under report was the creation of food reserves in Kashmir Province to meet the exigencies of food shortage in rural areas. The reserve created was approximately 60,000 *khirwars* or 1,30,000 maunds of paddy and maize. As many as 25,000 families in 2,000 villages were served with these reserves. With the control of certain commodities such as sugar, salt, and cloth useful data were collected for the regulation of supplies.

Finance.—The receipts of all *panchayats* including the opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 34,765, and the

expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,220. This left a cash balance of Rs. 13,345 at the close of S. 2000

Rural Recons'ruction.

Propaganda and Publicity.—During the year under report, propaganda and publicity work was, as usual, carried on through the mobile public address system, magic lantern and cinema shows, publication of a monthly journal the *Dehati Dunya*, distribution of pictorial posters and pamphlets and talks by departmental surveyors and *pracharakas* (preachers). A new *pracharak* was appointed in Kashmir Province. A *mela* was held at village 'Scilla' in Reasi District, in which rewards for the best healthy child, the best vegetable product, the cleanest house, and the most robust wrestler were distributed. In the annual Exhibition at Srinagar, the Department engaged stalls as usual and displayed its activities by means of diagrams, boards, pictures, charts and other illustrative posters.

Anti-malaria work.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was utilized by the Department for carrying on the anti-malaria campaign. Centres were organized in almost all the districts. of Jammu Province and drugs were distributed even in remote *illaqas*.

Improvement works.—During the year under report improvement schemes estimated at Rs. 1,78,861 were sanctioned by the Government. The villagers also contributed, in cash or kind, toward these improvements. The value of these contributions during the year was Rs. 8,466 or 5 per cent. of the total cost involved.

Water supply to the Kandi illaga.—During the year under report, construction of 25 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,03,148 was sanctioned by the Government. Besides, provision was made out of the Rural Uplift Works grant for 21 other works including sinking of wells and improvement of existing wells and ponds, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 52,028. The people concerned agreed to contribute Rs. 11,546 towards the execution of these works. During the year under report, water was struck in 3 wells, the deepest of which was 182 rft. Besides 72 ponds were completed.

3. TOWN AREAS.

General.—During the year under report, the number of Town Areas was 26 as in the previous year ; 8 of these had non-official chairmen.

Financial Position.—The total income of all the Town Areas amounted to Rs. 2,13,010, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,99,313. All the Committees were self-supporting, except for Pahalgam, Uri and Naoshera, which received subventions of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 480 and Rs. 500 respectively out of the Sanitation Cess Fund, to meet their excess expenditure.

Working of the Town Area Committees.—The general working of the Committees continued to be satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 55,000 was provided for the construction of and repairs to drains, lanes, roads, slaughter houses, latrines, urinals, etc. In some of the Town Areas, radio sets were installed for the amusement of the public. Fire brigades continued to be maintained by the Town Area Committees of Baramulla, Sopur, Muzaffarabad, Anantnag, Pahalgam, Gulmarg and Bhadarwah. Special funds were sanctioned to enable the Town Area Committees to take anti-typhus measures in the Anantnag and the Baramulla Town Areas.

4. SANITATION CESS BOARD.

General.—The sanitation cess is realized at the rate of one pice against a rupee of land revenue. It is utilized for improving the sanitation of and providing pure and wholesome drinking water and medical relief to the rural areas. During the year under report, the Board consisted of the Revenue Minister as chairman, the Accountant-General, the Director of Medical Services, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer P. W. D., the Provincial Governors and the Rural Development Officer as members.

The Board met three times during the year under report, and made allotments for sanitary arrangements, water supply and other works of public utility.

Works of public utility.—Provision was made from the Sanitation Cess Fund for the maintenance of water supply in

Udhampur, Batote, Cherari-Shariff, Water Catchment area at Gulmarg, Poni, and Panthal. Subventions amounting to Rs. 3,980 were allowed to the Pahalgam Notified Area, the Uri Town Area and the Naoshera Notified Area.

Village areas.—The number of village areas continued to be 65 as in the previous year. Amounts totalling Rs. 11,927 were allotted during the year under report for conservancy arrangements in certain important villages and health resorts.

Finance.—The opening balances at the credit of the Sanitation Cess Fund at the commencement of the year under report were Rs. 1,99,794 for Kashmir Province and Rs. 1,95,990 for Jammu Province. The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,000 for Kashmir and Rs. 40,000 for Jammu. In addition, contributions from the Road Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 9,564 and Rs. 4,817 respectively. The total amount thus available during the year under report was Rs. 2,69,358 for Kashmir and Rs. 2,40,807 for Jammu.

5. AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE ETC.

A. Agriculture.

Weather and crops.—During the year under report, the weather conditions in Kashmir Province were on the whole normal. There were regular rains during the first four months. This helped the *kharif* crops, but had rather adverse effect on the *rabi* crops. The weather conditions in Jammu Province during the year under report remained favourable for paddy and sugar-cane crops; but for want of early winter rains, wheat crop had not a good start. The incessant rains in the early spring helped the crop in the *kandi* tracts. But irrigated areas suffered to some extent. The *gram* crop was damaged and the germination of early sown *kharif* vegetables was very poor. Recourse had, therefore, to be had to repeated resowings. The mango crop also suffered considerably, due to rains.

The prices of agricultural produce had definitely an upward trend during the year, and this tendency was more marked towards the end of the year, particularly in case of oil-seeds.

Experimental work at the Government Farms.—Experimental work was, as usual, conducted at the Government farms both in Kashmir and Jammu Provinces. Varietal and other experiments were conducted with principal food crops, vegetables and other cash crops. Seed multiplication was done in farms at Kitriteng in Kashmir Province and Marh, Manghal, Kathua, Hir, Dharsal, Gobindpur, Kawa, Granwala and Poni in Jammu Province. Vegetable seeds worth about Rs. 40,000 were exported during the year under report.

District work and seed distribution.—During the year under report, 1,389 maunds of improved agricultural seeds and 61 maunds of vegetable seeds produced at the departmental seed farms and 319 maunds of rice and maize collected from registered growers were distributed for further multiplication purposes. Sugar-cane grown on departmental farms was distributed in Jammu Province. About 400 vegetable seed farms were set up, comprising an area of 1,000 acres, and vegetable seeds worth over Rs. 20 lakhs were produced, of which seeds worth Rs. 3 lakhs were exported during the year. To ensure the production of improved seeds and to check all the possibilities of adulteration in the seed produced for purposes of export, the export of vegetable seeds from Kashmir, except through the agency of the Director of Agriculture, has been banned, and all the fields in which seeds are produced have been registered.

During the year under report, agricultural shows were held at Sopore in Kashmir Province and at Budhal, Lehri, Bhimber, Ranbirsinghpura and Reasi in Jammu Province. Besides, the Department exhibited 585 different kinds of agricultural and vegetable seeds and 250 varieties of fresh vegetables in the annual Exhibition at Srinagar. A 'Grow more food week' was celebrated during the year and lectures illustrated by film shows were given by the Department to *zamindars* at several places. Improved agricultural implements were kept available for sale by the Department at different centres.

Agricultural Education.—From the old batch of nine students, seven passed the test at the Pratap Model Farm agricultural training centre at Srinagar during the year

under report. There was only one student at the Golsamandar Farm centre, at Jammu; he passed the test. All the trained students who had not yet found employment were temporarily absorbed in the Vegetable Seed Production scheme.

B. Horticulture.

Nursery work and distribution of grafts.—Deciduous fruit plants were, as usual, raised in Government nurseries in Kashmir Province and at Batote and Bhadarwah in Jammu Province. Sub-tropical fruit plants were raised at the Udhaywala, Mati, Pani, Reasi, Ramnagar and Kawa farms in Jammu Province. The budding work during the year under report gave poor results in Jammu Province. In Kashmir, though the first set of plants was almost a failure, the stock budded subsequently gave comparatively better results.

During the year under report, 1,63,964 fruit grafts were distributed from departmental nurseries at the flat rate of one anna per plant against 1,97,124 of the previous year. Out of these, 7,590 plants were issued from Jammu nurseries. Private nursery-men in Kashmir distributed 30,000 plants.

During the year under report, one maund of seed pips, 15 maunds of almonds and nuts of apricots, peaches etc., 18,000 Spanish chestnuts and 31,150 walnuts were sown in different nurseries. As many as 2,22,475 wild and nursery plants were transplanted and 2,04,814 plants were budded or grafted.

Mughal Gardens.—The Mughal Gardens and other pleasure parks in charge of the Department were maintained as usual. Flower beds, lawns and shrubs were improved in all these gardens.

C. Floriculture.

Nurseries.—All the varieties of important flowers already introduced were grown, as usual, in the central flower nursery at Lalmandi and multiplied for sale purposes. Seeds and bulbs worth Rs. 2,668 were sold during

the year under report. Besides, plant material worth Rs. 400 was utilized in Departmental plantations. The net profit realized amounted to Rs. 1,100 against Rs. 1,000 of the previous year.

Pyrethrum cultivation.—Large scale field experiments were conducted at Lalmandi and Raipur with satisfactory results ; and 27 maunds of pyrethrum flowers from Lalmandi and 92 maunds from Raipur were collected and transferred to the Forest Department for sale.

D. Entomology.

Spraying.—The entomological section continued their spraying operations against the San Jose Scale and the Woolly Aphis insect pests. The following table shows the amount of spraying done during the year under report:—

	In Government orchards.	In private orchards.
1. Fruit trees	... 23,552	2,77,250
2. Nursery plants	... 2,63,692	95,355
3. Roses and other plants ...	3,367	10,914
Total	... 2,90,611	3,83,519

As many as 21,186.25 gallons of diesel oil and 6,960 pounds of insecticidal soap were consumed on spraying operations in the private orchards ; 3,327 gallons of diesel oil and 1,070 pounds of insecticidal soap were consumed in Government orchards.

Fumigation of plants.—All plants distributed during the year under report from different nurseries for local plantation or export were fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, both in the field and in the laboratory. The number of plants thus fumigated during the year under report was 1,63,964.

E. Poultry Farming.

General.—A scheme for the improvement of poultry breeding in villages was sanctioned for one year and the work was started on 1st Poh S. 2000. Under the scheme subsidized farms were opened in rural areas. The scheme provides for educating the public in the treatment and control of diseases among the poultry.

Srinagar Poultry Farm.—The number of birds at the close of the year under report was 109 against 125 of the previous year. In all, 1,444 eggs were obtained on the farm against 1,577 of the previous year. The number of eggs set for hatching was 337; about 60 per cent. of these were successful. Improvement of local birds continued as in the previous year. During the year, 202 birds and 732 eggs were sold for breeding purposes.

Jammu Poultry Farm.—The stock in hand at this farm at the close of the year under report was 104. The total number of eggs laid during the year was 1,665, of which 375 were set for hatching, and yielded a result of 44 per cent. success. The numbers of birds and eggs sold during the year under report were 204 and 1,310 respectively.

F. Apiculture.

Kashmir.—The Government apiary in Kashmir Province consisted of 19 colonies at the commencement of the year under report. During the year, the number was strengthened by purchase or collection from forest areas. Four colonies were sold to trained students, and the remaining were united into 9 colonies during the winter for successful overwintering. Of these, 6 colonies were annihilated owing to the outbreak of a disease in the bees. To the remaining 3 colonies, 4 more were added by purchase, and thus the stock at the close of the year was 7 colonies. The total quantity of honey extracted during the year was 208 pounds, including 18 pounds of saffron honey.

Seven students completed their training at the training centre during the year under report. Besides, 4 students of

the Agriculture Class also received instruction in apiculture. In all, 62 students have been trained in Kashmir so far ; twenty of these have adopted bee-keeping as a vocation, nine have been granted loans for starting the industry. During the year under report, demonstrations on comb honey production were given on the *zamindari* colonies also.

Jammu.—The training centre in Jammu Province consisted of 18 students, of whom 15 joined the final examination and 10 passed. Four of the successful students adopted bee-keeping as a profession.

The bee-farm at this training centre consisted of 8 colonies and the quantity of honey collected was 130 pounds.

Miscellaneous.

During the year under report, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned the Fruit Research Scheme for Kashmir for 3 years at a cost of Rs. 17,772, of which 50 per cent. was to be contributed by the Council.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,13,000 during the year under report ; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,83,500.

6. CATTLE BREEDING AND CIVIL VETERINARY.

Cattle Breeding.—The year under report was the last year of the 5-year scheme adopted for cattle improvement in the State. Nine bulls, 6 of Sindhi breed and 3 of Dhanni breed, and 20 cows, 10 of each breed, were purchased during the year. Sixteen bulls from the two Cattle Breeding Farms at Jammu and Kashmir were distributed to *mufassis*, and the number of cattle breeding centres during the year under report thus rose to 157 from 141 of the previous year. The number of registered cows in the two provinces at the close of the year under report was 49,879 against 41,160 of the previous year. Of these, 6,212 were covered by the bulls. The number of calves born was 3,074 against 1,255 of the previous year. The award of premia to the stock-owners for taking special care in bringing up a few one-year and two-to-three-year

old selected calves and a few of the best cows from among those registered in the various cattle breeding centres, was continued during the year under report.

At the close of the year under report, the livestock of the two Cattle Breeding Farms of Jammu and Kashmir, consisted of 55 cows, 4 bulls, 8 bullocks and 94 calves. The value of the milk yield was about Rs. 2,200.

Horse and Mule Breeding.—During the year under report, the stallions at Srinagar and Kahori were replaced by new ones, purchased from outside the State. Two more stallions were purchased from outside for the stables of Baramulla and Anantnag. The number of mares covered by the stallions was 276 against 311 of the previous year.

Sheep Breeding.—A scheme for sheep breeding research has been in operation for the last six years in the State. The scheme is subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. During the year under report, the All-India Livestock Show Committee provided funds for the holding of three sheep shows in the State. These were held at Gurez, Teetwal and Bhadarwah.

Livestock Shows.—In Jammu Province, a big show was held at Ranbir singhpura. Besides, a number of one-day shows were held at different places. Over 3,500 animals were admitted in these shows. In Kashmir, a big show was organized at Kulgam, where 657 animals were admitted. Prizes were awarded to the owners of selected animals.

Propaganda.—During the year under report, members of the field staff visited 1,587 villages and imparted useful information to the *zamindars* on the prevention and control of contagious diseases. The need of improving the breed of the stock was stressed. Occasional lectures concerning animal husbandry were, as usual, given to the boys in village schools.

Institutions for treatment of animal diseases.—During the year under report, two new dispensaries were established, one at Basohli in Jammu Province and another at

Pulwama in Kashmir Province raising the number of Veterinary institutions including the laboratory at Srinagar to 39. Additions and alterations were carried out in old dispensaries to provide more accommodation.

Training of Staff.—Four scholars after successfully completing their course of veterinary training at the Veterinary Colleges at Madras, Bombay and Patna returned during the year under report. All of them were absorbed in the Civil Veterinary Department. Two more were deputed for training at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. A Veterinary Assistant Surgeon who had been deputed for training in the Advanced Course of Animal Husbandry instituted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Izatnagar successfully completed the training during the year.

Treatment of diseases.—The number of animals treated at the headquarters of the dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces during the year under report was 2,23,632 against 2,03,715 of the previous year. Besides medicines were supplied for 59,658 animals.

The number of animals treated on tours was 56,646—38,861 for contagious diseases and 17,785 for non-contagious diseases.

Following is a brief account of the contagious diseases that prevailed during the year under report :—

Rinderpest.—During the year under report, there were 39 out-breaks of this disease ; of these only one which appeared in Ranbir singhpura Circle towards the close of the year was of a severe nature. The disease caused 254 deaths in all among the un-inoculated animals. The number of inoculations given was 9,313.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—There were 61 mild out-breaks of this disease, which resulted in the death of 672 animals. The number of inoculations given against the disease in both the provinces was 10,800.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Sporadic out-breaks of this disease which were encountered during the year caused

the death of 17 animals. The number of animals treated against the disease was 22,868.

Black Quarter.—There was an out-break of this disease in Kathua district in Jammu Province. In Kashmir Province, a mild out-break in the Government Cattle Breeding Farm at Shalteng caused 2 deaths. The number of animals inoculated against this disease was 109.

Surra.—The number of animals treated for this disease at the Jammu and Srinagar hospitals was 57.

Rabies.—The number of deaths from this disease reported during the year was 17. Prophylactic inoculations were given against the disease to 34 animals.

Mange.—The disease appeared in a severe form in Astore Circle, causing 152 deaths. The number of animals treated was 5,230.

Goat Pox.—The disease occurred in Muzaffarabad Tehsil and caused 21 deaths. The number of animals inoculated against this disease was 12. Besides, 11 affected cases were treated.

Other diseases.—No out-break of fowl cholera disease occurred during the year, but 122 prophylactic inoculations were given against the disease in a private owned farm in Kashmir Province. Spirochaetosis broke out among geese in a private-owned farm in Kashmir Province; 21 geese were affected, out of whom 18 were successfully treated. Ranikhet also broke out in Tehsil Khas in Kashmir Province and caused 200 deaths.

Castration Work.—The number of animals castrated at the headquarters and on tours was 46,261.

Research Work.—Production of Goat Tissue Vaccine against rinderpest for field use was continued in the Srinagar Laboratory. During the year under report, 11,600 doses of the vaccine were issued to the field staff. The vaccine gave satisfactory results. Routine examination of specimens of urine, dung, blood and pathological

material was carried out at the Srinagar Laboratory; 780 such specimens were examined against 629 of the previous year. Research work against Streptococcal Mastitis and Distomiasis diseases and Durhama grass poisoning was continued. The poisonous nature of Durhama grass was established.

Veterinary jurisprudence.—The number of medico-legal cases examined and attended to by the Civil Veterinary Department, during the year under report, was 590 against 90 of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the examination of 300 cases of sheep in the Nandi Marg illaqa of Tehsil Kulgam.

Miscellaneous.—During the year under report, a scheme for appointment of a Veterinary Disease Investigation Officer in the State at a total cost of Rs. 48,700 spread over 5 years to be shared equally by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and His Highness's Government was approved.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,96,500 during the year under report.

7. THE KASHMIR VALLEY FOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

General.—The year under report, like the previous year, was full of difficulties and hard work for the Department. To supplement the insufficient stocks collected in the previous year, steps were taken to collect sufficient grain to meet the requirements of the city as also of the deficit areas in the *mufassil*. *Panchayats* were also authorized to collect *shali* to the extent of one lakh *khirwars*. Steps were taken to collect almost all the quota in as short a time as possible. Thus a far greater quantity was received daily at *mufassil ghats*. This presented difficulties with regard to storage as the accommodation available with the Department even though supplemented by hired private houses, was not adequate. To overcome this difficulty, *ambars* were built at convenient centres in *mufassisls* to store the *shali* that was not immediately needed in the city or the *mufassil*. Special measures were

taken to ensure the safety of the *shali* stored from fire, fermentation, theft and damage of other kinds. The practice of making payment on account of *mujwara* by book adjustment adopted during the previous year was abandoned during the year under report, and the old practice of making payments in cash in two instalments coinciding with the *rabi* and *kharif* revenue realizations was adopted again.

The rate of *shali* payable to *zamindars* was increased from Rs. 5/8/- to Rs. 6 per *khirwar* to the benefit of the *zamindars*, and the sale price in the city was fixed at Rs. 7 a *khirwar* in the case of *shali* and Rs. 11/4/- per *khirwar* in the case of rice. Besides, the people living in the city and in certain areas in the *mufassil*, rations were supplied to the visitors also. Arrangements were also made for the supply of rice on important Hindu and Muslim festivals.

Collections.—The collections made by the Department during the year under report amounted to over 6,44,559 *khirwars* of *shali*. Besides, maize was also collected.

Issues.—During the year under report, 5,74,898 *khirwars* of paddy and 2,356 *khirwars* of rice were issued on tickets. Besides, 23,936 *khirwars* of *shali* were issued for milling, 2,926 *khirwars* of rice were issued on indents and 4,202 *khirwars* of *shali* and 8,355 *khirwars* of rice, were issued to hospitals and military units and for miscellaneous purposes.

Arrangements were also made for rationing *mufassil* areas, chiefly in Baramulla district which is a deficit area and to some extent in Anantnag district also. A quantity of 82,817 *khirwars* of *shali* was issued in Baramulla and 18,460 in Anantnag district in this connection.

Permits.—Permits were, as usual, granted to land-holders to import *shali* into the city from their lands, and to religious votaries to import *shali* offered to them gratis. Permits were also issued to persons who had surrendered their tickets. Transit permits were issued, as usual, to persons for carrying *shali* through the city from one place to another.

Storage.—During the year under report, 1,38,230 khirwars of shali were imported into the city and stored in the Departmental granaries and rented houses. The balance of the collections made was stored in the mufassis.

Boat transport.—The number of boats registered during the year for the use of the Department was 964 against 902 of the previous year. In addition to these, other boats were also engaged. The wages of the boatmen were increased by about one-third of what they were getting previously.

Financial results.—Below are shown in round figures, the liabilities and the assets of the Department as they stood at the close of the year under report :—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Capital	.. 39,000	Building and Machinery	23,000
Depreciation	... 1,57,000	Sundry debtors	.. 4,19,000
G. P. Fund	.. 15,000	Stock in hand	... 19,78,000
Deposit	.. 4,000	Disbursements	.. 29,65,000
Sundry creditors	.. 3,12,000	Grain Advances	.. 11,00
State Loan Account	— 12,56,000	Maize account	.. 3,000
Grain Advance	... 27,16,000	Khush Kharid account	9,000
Wheat Advance	.. 1,000	Cash in hand	... 26,900
Surplus Shali	.. 1,20,000		
Maize account	.. 1,01,000		
General profit and loss account	.. 4,41,000		
Profit of the year under report	.. 2,72,000		
Total	.. 54,34,000		54,34,000

8. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

General Progress.—The following table shows the general

progress of the co-operative movement during the year under report :—

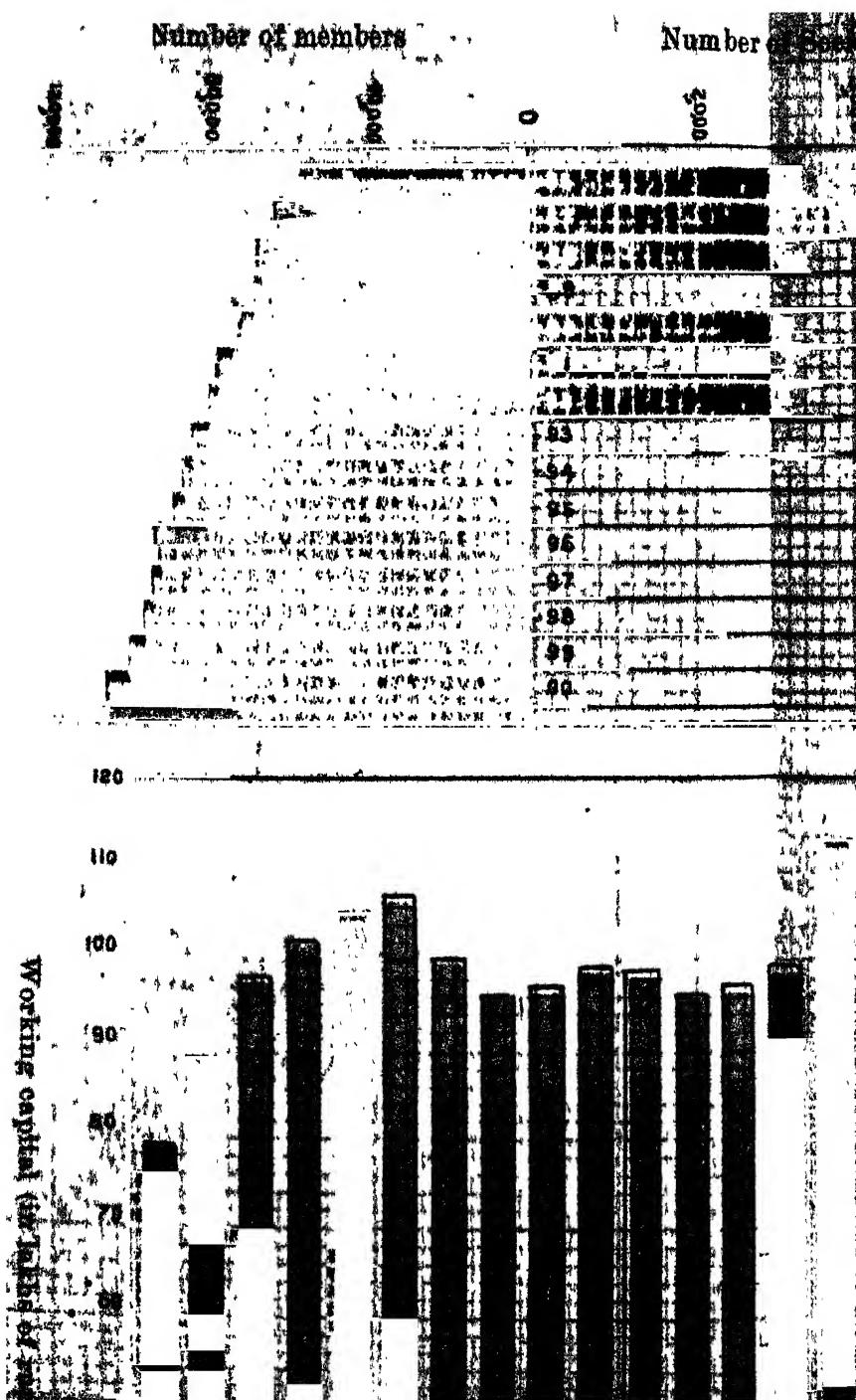
Particulars.	No. of Societies at the close of		No. of members at the close of		Working capital at the close of	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Central Banks ...	15	15	3,629	3,687	Rs. 40,03,489	Rs. 42,66,814
Agricultural Societies ...	2,886	2,899	61,635	62,563	48,75,224	48,81,071
Non-agricultural Societies ...	977	978	35,016	39,183	10,48 829	21,90,008
Total ...	3,879	3,892	1,00,280	1,05,433	99,27,542	1,13,37,893

There was thus appreciable improvement in the number of societies, the number of members and the working capital of the co-operative societies during the year under report. There was also steady rise in their paid-up share capital, loans, deposits, reserve and other funds and owned capital. Recoveries also showed improvement.

Classification of Credit Societies.—The following table gives the result of classification of the Credit societies at the close of the year under report, as compared with the close of S. 1999 :—

Class.	At the close of S. 1999.		At the close of S. 2000.	

A	33	36
B	507	535
C	2,029	2,063
D	475	416
Total	3,044	3,050	.



The general improvement in the working of the Co-operative Department is reflected in the classification of Credit societies also.

Central financing institutions.—The number of central financing institutions during the year was 15, as at the close of S. 1999; 13 of these were central banks and 2 financing units. The following table gives details of the working capital of these institutions at the close of the year under report, as compared with the close of S. 1999 :—

Particulars.	At the close of S. 1999.	At the close of S. 2000.
Share capital paid up	Rs. 5,01,966	Rs. 5,10,353
Deposits from individuals and societies	Rs. 23,55,209	Rs. 27,24,345
Deposits from Government	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 25,000
Loans from Central Banks	Rs. 1,88,927	Rs. 1,09,500
Reserve and other funds including undistributed profits	Rs. 9,17,387	Rs. 8,97,616
Total	Rs. 40,03,489	Rs. 42,66,814

The total amount of loans outstanding against banks and societies at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 23,29,288, and a sum of Rs. 9,82,300 was advanced as fresh loans during the year. Of this, Rs. 10,83,272 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,28,316 to be recovered at the close of the year. The recoveries in principal and on account of interest from the affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 10,78,272 and Rs. 2,03,674 respectively.

Agricultural societies.—The total number of agricultural societies of all types at the commencement of the year under report was 2,886. During the year, 16 more of such societies were registered and 3 were cancelled. The total number at the close of the year was thus 2,899. The details of the working capital of the agricultural credit

societies at the close of the year, as compared with the close of S. 1999, are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	At the close of S. 1999.		At the close of S. 200.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Share capital	... 14,32,577		14,3,779	
Deposits	... 25,454		27,132	
Loans from Central Banks	... 15,83,793		12,88,730	
Reserve and other funds including undistributed profits	... 18,42,883		18,98,696	
Total	... 48,34,707		46,18,337	

The loans outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,90,466 of which Rs. 1,168 were outstanding against the societies which had been cancelled. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 1,54,822 were advanced during the year, and an amount of Rs. 5,19,935 was recovered in principal. Recoveries made on account of interest amounted to Rs. 3,49,555. The societies paid to the Central Banks Rs. 5,16,842 (Rs. 3,72,536 on account of principal and Rs. 1,44,306 on account of interest).

Loans are granted mainly for the purchase of cattle, purchase and construction of buildings, purchase and redemption of mortgage of land and ceremonial purposes.

Agricultural purchase and sale societies.—At the commencement of the year under report, there were 8 purchase and sale societies. Four more such societies were registered during the year. The number at the close of the year was thus 12; the membership was 1,633 and the working capital Rs. 2,61,679. During the year under report, these societies purchased or handled goods of the value of Rs. 4,83,725 and sold goods worth Rs. 2,87,036.

Better farming societies.—The number of societies under this class continued to be 9 as at the close of the previous year. One of these societies distributed 105 maunds of paddy seed to its members.

Consolidation of holdings.—There existed 213 societies for the consolidation of holdings at the commencement of the year under report. Six more societies were registered during the year and one was cancelled. Thus the number at the close of the year was 218. The work done by these societies during the year under report is shown below :—

Total area of villages	7,598 Kanals.
No. of fields in villages	1,979
Area brought under consolidation ..	7,228 Kanals.
No. of fields in the area consolidated before consolidation ..	1,810
No. of fields in the area consolidated after consolidation ..	237
Average area per field before consolidation ..	4 Kanals.
Average area per field after consolidation ..	35 ..

Primary non-agricultural societies.—The total number of primary non-agricultural societies of all types was 977 at the commencement of the year under report. During the year, 28 more such societies were registered and 27 were cancelled. The number at the close of the year thus stood at 978. The membership of these societies was 39,183 and the working capital Rs. 21,90,008.

Non-agricultural credit societies.—The number of non-agricultural credit societies at the commencement of the year under report was 387. Three more such societies were registered during the year, and the number at the close of the year thus stood at 390. These comprised 250 societies of artisans, 59 of traders, 33 of Government employees and 24 of scheduled castes and 24 miscellaneous societies. A comparative statement of the composition of the working capital of these societies as it stood at the

close of the year under report and at the close of S. 1999, is shown below :—

Particulars.	Composition of working capital at the close of	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	...	2,24,829
Deposits	...	26,818
Loans from Central Banks	...	4,30,018
Reserve and other funds including undistributed profits	...	2,18,677
Total	...	9,00,342
		9,00,435

The owned capital of these societies was Rs. 4,51,117, which formed about one-half of their working capital.

The principal outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 6,67,055, of which a sum of Rs. 2,030 was outstanding against the members of the societies that had been cancelled. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 68,800 were advanced during the year, and Rs. 79,869 were recovered in principal. The balance to be recovered on account of principal at the close of the year was Rs. 6,53,956, of which Rs. 2,50,668 was over-due. Recoveries made on account of interest during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,503. The societies repaid to the Central Banks Rs. 93,014—Rs. 68,294 on account of principal and Rs. 24,720 on account of interest. The loans were mainly granted for purchase and construction of buildings, trade, household expenses and redemption of mortgage of lands.

Non-agricultural purchase and sale societies.—There were 18 societies of this class at the commencement of the year under report. Twenty more such societies were registered and three were cancelled during the year. There were thus 35 such societies at the close of the year. During the year under report, these societies purchased or handled goods valuing Rs. 25,89,920 and sold goods worth Rs. 16,54,078. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 12,25,571. Most of these societies distributed controlled commodities including standard cloth and matches. One of the societies has installed a brick kiln to produce bricks for supply to its members.

Non-agricultural production and sale societies.—There were 8 such societies with 180 members and a working capital of Rs. 21,273 at the commencement of the year under report. Five more such societies were registered during the year. At the close of the year, their number thus stood at 13, of which 12 were for the production and sale of textiles and one for the production and sale of wicker-works. Their membership was 251 and their working capital Rs. 50,983. The societies sold goods worth Rs. 33,528 during the year under report.

Other societies.—At the close of the year under report, there existed besides other societies, 2 for labour, 154 for juvenile education, 39 for adult education and 2 for town service.

Liquidation of societies.—There were 163 societies under liquidation at the commencement of the year under report. During the year, 5 more societies were placed under liquidation and the accounts of 4 were finally settled. The number of societies under liquidation at the close of the year was thus 164. The outside liability of these societies amounted to Rs. 2,15,662, the amount outstanding against the members of these societies was Rs. 4,26,417.

Miscellaneous.—The Jammu and Kashmir Co-operative Institute continued to publish the quarterly journal “The Co-operative Bulletin” with the object of propagating the ideals, principles and methods of co-operation and

strengthening and improving the working of the co-operative societies. A number of Co-operative conferences and propaganda camps were organized at central places, and mass meetings were held at important centres on the international Co-operative Day in November 1943. The Department was, as usual, represented at the annual Exhibition at Srinagar by two departmental stalls.

CHAPTER III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

I. TRADE.

The six tables given below show (1) the quantity and value of imports and exports ; (2) the value of Trade in Bond ; (3) the value of trade between Ladakh, the Punjab and Kashmir ; (4) the value of trade between Ladakh, Tibet and Chinese Turkistan ; (5) the quantity and value of chief articles of import ; and (6) the quantity and value of chief articles of export, during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

No. I.*

Total Imports and Exports.

	<i>Quantity in maunds.</i>		<i>Value in rupees.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
<hr/>				
Imports of merchandise ..	(a) 23,42,000 +282 Nos.	(a) 22,46,000 +435 Nos.	(a) 3,45,26,000 4,74,23,000	
Imports of treasure ..	....	....	11,65,000 28,77,000	
Total imports ..	23,42,000 +282 Nos.	22,46,000 +435 Nos.	3,56,91,000 5,03,00,000	
<hr/>				
Exports of merchandise..	13,42,000 +22,000 Nos. +74,000 Doz.	6,10,000 +19,000 Nos. +54,000 Doz.	1,39,49,000 90,74,000	
Exports of treasure ..	....	....	2,000	
Total exports ..	13,42,000 +22,000 Nos. +74,000 Doz.	6,10,000 +19,000 Nos. +54,000 Doz.	1,39,51,000 90,74,000	

(a) The quantity and value of timber exported by the river transport has not been included.

*The figures are provisional and are subject to correction.

No. II.

Trade in Bond.

Period.	Imports into Kashmir Province.	Imports into Jammu Pro- vince.	Total trade in bond of the State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1999 ..	10,32,000	16,63,000	26,95,000
S. 2000 ..	9,90,000	10,03,000	19,93,000

No. III.

*Trade between Ladakh, the Punjab and Kashmir
(in rupees).*

Period.	Exports from Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Imports into Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1999 ..	23,000	Nil.	23,000
S. 2000 ..	51,000	Nil.	51,000

No. IV.

*Trade between Ladakh, Tibet and Chinese Turkistan (in
rupees).*

Period.	Exports from Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Imports into Tibet and Chinese Turkistan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1999 ..	2,98,000	2,78,000	5,76,000
S. 2000 (April 1943 to March 1944)	..	4,96,000	4,27,000
			9,23,000

No. V.

Principle Articles of Import.

Articles imported.

Quantity in maunds.

S. 1999. S. 2000. S. 1999. S. 2000.

	Articles imported.	<i>Value in rupees.</i>	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1.	Cotton and cotton manufactures	1,22,000	1,23,38,000
2.	Sugar	3,81,000	1,98,48,000
3.	Salt	6,37,000	56,00,000
4.	Tea	5,78,000	18,38,000
5.	Grains and pulses	43,000	42,000
6.	Metal and metal manufactures	2,63,000	19,56,000
7.	Oils	45,000	2,32,000
8.	Petrol	73,000+92,000 gls.	15,000+1,39,000 gls.
9.	Tobacco	37,000+3,42,000 gls.	16,000+5,32,000 gls.
10.	Leather	35,000	39,000
11.	Oil-seeds	12,000	11,000
12.	Dyes and Tans	1,03,000	7,63,000
13.	Drugs and Medicines	39,000	94,000
14.	Spices	18,000	16,000
15.	Wool and Woollens	12,000	10,000+25 gls.
16.	Fruits and Vegetables	14,000+4 Nos. +23 sq. yds.	4,26,000
17.	Treasure	51,000	61,000
18.	All other articles not mentioned above	....	....

No. VI.

Principal Articles of Export.

Serial No.	Articles exported.	Quantity in mounds.		Value in rupees.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
I.	Fruits and Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	...	5,17,000	2,86,000	25,53,000
2.	Silks	...	5,000	2,000	22,20,000
3.	Wool and Woollens	...	16,000	10,000	21,07,000
4.	Wood and timber*	...	1,57,000	61,000 and 167 Nos.	6,04,000
5.	Ghee	...	...	1,000	4,87,000
6.	Hides and Skins	...	...	21,000	20,000
7.	Drugs and Medicines	...	...	35,000	4,63,000
8.	Grains and pulses	...	...	43,000	22,000
9.	Animals	...	...	22,000 Nos.	67,000
10.	Potatoes	...	...	17,000	19,000 Nos.
II.	All other kinds of merchandise not mentioned above	...	...	3,000	68,000
		...	...	8,71,000	72,000
		...	...	3,000 Nos.	65,000
		...	...	45,90,000	45,74,000
		...	...	+3,000 Nos.	& 74,000 Doz.

* Quantity and value of timber transported by river not included.

N.B.—The figures are provisional and are subject to correction.

2. INDUSTRIES.

Large scale industrial establishments.

Below is given a brief account of the working of some of the important large scale industrial establishments in the State :—

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh.—The factory was further extended during the year under report, and at the close of the year it had 124 looms with the requisite preparatory and finishing machinery. The total production of the factory during the year was 1,19,509 yards of cloth against 1,05,858 yards of the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,14,149. The number of labourers employed in the factory was 267. During the year, an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was granted to the daily rated workers as war bonus, and the wages of piece wagers were increased by about 50 per cent.

Shree Karan Singh Woollen Mills.—During the year under report, the factory produced 29,863 blankets, 1,52,759 yards of tweeds etc., and 41,563 pounds of yarn. The sales amounted to Rs. 12,44,534. The daily average of the labour employed in the mills was 838.

Carpet Industry.—This industry continued to produce goods, but owing to shipping difficulty, it did not prosper.

Kashmir Match Factory.—This factory produced 45,835 gross boxes during the year under report, and sold 47,740 gross boxes.

Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works.—The factory continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. It was originally started to manufacture santonine. Later it took up other chemicals, and has standardized several of them. The factory has placed about 60 tinctures and extracts in the market.

Half-wrought Factory, Baramulla.—During the year under report, the factory remained occupied with the execution of orders received from the Government of India.

Rosin and Turpentine Factory.—During the year under report, this factory distilled about 70,000 maunds of resin, and produced about 50,000 maunds of rosin and over a lakh gallons of turpentine. The establishment of this factory has given rise to a number of small subsidiary industries such as the production of boot polishes, paints and varnishes.

Jammu Tannery.—This tannery produced goods worth Rs. 27,933 during the year under report, and the sales amounted to Rs. 60,013.

Uttam Flour Mill, Jammu.—The total grinding of the mill during the year was 80,557 maunds.

Shovel manufacture.—The shovel manufacturing firms in the State employed over 1,000 labourers, and orders of over Rs. 10 lakhs were executed by these firms.

Barley and Oat Works.—There were three concerns engaged in the production of barley and oat products during the year under report. Two of these concerns produced goods worth about Rs. 2 lakhs, and the third started recently manufactured goods weighing about 65,000 pounds.

Jammu and Kashmir Industries Ltd.—This factory manufactured a wide range of products such as squashes, jams and marmalades.

Drug Laboratory and manufacturing section.—During the year under report, the manufacturing section of the Drug Research Laboratory supplied to the Medical Department medicines worth about Rs. 75,000. The section completed a business of over Rs. 2,21,000 during the year.

The Research Section of the Laboratory continued its research in connection with finding new medicinal preparations and affecting improvements in existing methods of manufacture. A branch Laboratory was established at Srinagar during the year under report, at a total cost of Rs. 42,000.

Government Sheep Breeding Farm.—During the year under report, many useful experiments were made for improving the local breeds. A small wool testing section was set up at Banihal.

Three more factories, namely (1) the State Glass Works, (2) the Canning Factory and (3) the Sugar Mills, were being established during the year under report. The building for the Glass Works was being constructed and that for the Canning Factory was completed, with machinery lying on the site. The construction of the factory for the Sugar Mills was completed, but the work was not actually started during the year under report. The mills aim at a production of 1,50,000 maunds of sugar annually.

Cottage Industries.

The cottage industries suffered by the shortage of imported raw materials and rapid changes in prices caused by the war.

The more important of the cottage industries are dealt with below :—

Handloom Weaving.—Handloom weaving is the biggest cottage industry in the State. During the year under report, the industry showed substantial improvement in the matter of production. The wool-weaving industry showed especially considerable improvement in the production of new designs of tweeds. The All-India Spinners Association which is the biggest organization in handloom wool-weaving made steady progress. During the year under report, the Association made sales amounting to Rs. 9,50,000.

The Government *Pattoo* scheme remained in operation during the year under report. At the close of the year, production centres had been opened at 31 places and work was being provided to 12,000 persons. As many as 1,32,000 yards of cloth were produced during the year and the sales amounted to Rs. 2,78,220.

Hosiery.—There were about 20 small hosiery establishments in the State. The articles produced were

generally pullovers, sweaters, stockings etc. The war has given a stimulus to the industry. The sales of the biggest concern engaged in the production of hosiery articles amounted to about Rs. 50,000 during the year.

Embroidery.—This industry which gives employment to about 17,000 persons continued to maintain its popularity. But it did not show much progress during the year under report, due to high prices of *pashmina* and *ruffal*.

Gabbas.—During the year, the demand for *gabbas* showed increase. The improved patch-work and chain stitch work designs were popular.

Papier Mache.—This industry continued to prosper. As usual, the articles produced, were very popular with the visitors to Srinagar.

Silver-ware.—The industry which gave employment to over 1,000 workers, continued to do well during the year under report. The plain designed articles were very popular.

Soap-making.—During the year under report, the manufacture of laundry soap remained almost completely in the hands of local concerns. The quality of toilet soap did not, however, show any appreciable improvement.

Wood-working and furniture industry.—There was great demand for the plainer type of furniture, and simple carvings continued to attract the attention of the visitors. The leading firms in wood carving and papier mache had a very busy time.

Metal Works.—In Jammu, the manufacture of utensils continued briskly as usual. A large number of buckets, hinges, bolts and nuts were manufactured. A hardware manufacturing company produced and popularized its razors. It effected a sale of 16,000 razors during the year.

Pottery.—The industry is spread all over the country. The Government has also established Pottery Works at Srinagar. In Jammu, there is a well-established pottery

factory, namely the Kashmir Pottery Factory. During the year under report, the factory produced porcelain parts and high class refractory goods, and manufactured goods worth Rs. 20,000.

Oil-milling.—There were during the year 3 expellers, besides indigenous *kohloos*, for oil-milling. The industry made further progress during the year.

Tanning.—During the year under report, there was a large demand for all kinds of tanned leather.

Wicker-Work.—During the year under report, the prices of raw wicker went up tremendously, but the wicker articles continued to remain in great demand, especially from the visitors.

Miscellaneous industries.—The local industries of boot polishes, phenyle, writing inks, nibs, pencils, jam-making, squashes etc., made good progress during the year under report.

To encourage tanning, Government have established a Cottage Tannery and School at Shalteng in Kashmir where training is imparted to batches of students. During the year under report, the tannery was re-organized at a total estimated expenditure of over Rs. 36,000.

Industrial Intelligence.

During the year under report the Industries Department attended as usual, to a number of enquiries on varied industrial matters, received both from within and outside the State. Industrial survey received adequate attention, and a comprehensive questionnaire dealing with different aspects of industries, was issued, and the collection of data remained in progress. The Superintendents of Industries served as a link between traders, manufacturers and workers on the one hand and the Department of Industries on the other.

State Aid to Industries.

The State Aid to Industries Act which was amended

towards the close of the previous year, was put into operation during the year under report. The amended Act enhanced the powers of the Advisory Board of Industries. During the year under report, a further floating loan of a lakh of rupees was sanctioned in favour of the All-India Spinners Association. Besides, loans were granted to two firms, one a weaving factory and the other connected with *Gabba* making.

Besides the financial aid mentioned above, technical advice and general assistance was given to industrialists by the Department of Industries.

Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., with its branches at important places in the State, continued to extend financial assistance to traders and industrialists.

Joint Stock Companies, firms etc.

During the year under report, 25 new companies were registered, raising the number from 65 to 90. This was the maximum number registered during any single year.

Patents and designs.

Forty new patents and 18 designs were registered during the year under report against 2 patents and 4 designs of the previous year.

Insurance Companies.

Five new insurance companies were registered during the year under report raising the number to 15.

The Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board.

Constitution.—The Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board was reconstituted towards the end of the year with the Director of Statistics and Economic Intelligence as President, and the Director of Agriculture, the Director of the Civil Veterinary Department and the Director of the Co-operative Department as members.

Surveys.—The Marketing Board continued its work in collecting necessary data in respect of various commodities for supply to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and others. Enquiries relating to vegetables and pulses, bone and bone-meal, honey and bees wax, millets and maize and table poultry were attended to. Supplementary information was collected on a number of matters. Samples of pulses for analysis at Lyallpur and samples of edible nuts for despatch to Canada were collected.

Markets.—The market for Katra which was sanctioned by the Government could not be organized owing to the shortage of food-stuffs and the outbreak of cholera during the pilgrimage to Sri Vaishno Devi. The proposals for the establishment of markets at Ranbir singhpura and Marhin remained under consideration of the Government.

Standardization of weights and measures.—A bill for the standardization of weights and measures remained under consideration during the year under report.

Market news service.—The information on prices contained in the weekly market report received from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was incorporated in the monthly bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics and Economic Intelligence.

The 14th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition.

The 14th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition opened at Srinagar on the 1st September 1943 and closed on the 2nd October 1943. A large number of new manufacturing firms participated in the exhibition. Improvement was noticed particularly in the craftsmanship and finish of silver-wares, hand made tweeds, silk fabrics, *pashmina* and metal works. Twenty new stalls were added in the central quadrangle of the Exhibition. These were occupied by the Government Departments and the Village Industries Section. The Village Industries Hall gave demonstrations in different popular arts and crafts. The total sales of the stall-holders amounted to about Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The receipts from the sale of admission tickets and the rent of stalls amounted to Rs. 17,000.

Industrial Museum and Sales Emporia.

The Government Industrial Museum and Sales Emporia at Jammu and Srinagar did more sales during the year under report than those of the previous year. They provided centres for the display, publicity and sale of arts, crafts and industrial products. The sales conducted by the Emporia totalled Rs. 69,000.

Central Market.

The Central Market at Srinagar remained open for six months during the year under report. The construction of new buildings for the market was sanctioned.

Mining and Mineral Survey.

During the year under report, the Mining Section functioned as an integral unit of the Department of Industries and Commerce. As many as 17,858 maunds of lignite were extracted and supplied to the Controller of Supplies for use by the public, and 6,800 maunds of Gypsum were extracted for supply to the Kashmir Plaster Works. About 1,100 tons of coal were extracted departmentally from the fields at Kalakot. The working of the Jangalgali and Kalakot coal showed a profit of about Rs. 16,000. Barytes, China clay, Steatite, Bentonite and Ochres were worked during the year.

3. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Area.—The total area under the control of the Forest Department during the year under report was 10,288.67 square miles. The area comprised :—

	Sq. Miles.
1. Demarcated forests ..	.. 10,120.59
2. Partially demarcated forests ..	33.74
3. Undemarcated forests ..	134.34
<hr/>	
Total ..	10,288.67

Demurcation.—During the year under report, 45,702 pillars were got repaired or newly constructed. The total length of the boundary line of completely and partially demarcated forests was 35,074.53 miles as in the previous year. The survey work was carried on in the Kathua, the Udhampur, the Mirpur, the Reasi, and the Ramban divisions of the Jammu Circle and the Kashmir, the Muzaffarabad and the Sindh divisions of the Kashmir Circle. 367.07 miles were surveyed in the Jammu Circle and 1,380.09 miles in the Kashmir Circle.

Silviculture.—Conditions were unsatisfactory during the year for the natural regeneration of conifers. The seed produced during the previous year was poor, and most of the seedlings that germinated, died on account of prolonged drought during the autumn months. The year under report, however, was a good seed year. Regeneration of fir, was, on the whole, not satisfactory. The problem of the regeneration of fir is being carefully studied. In *chir* areas natural regeneration was satisfactory. The heavy rains accelerated the production of culms in the bamboo forests of the Kathua division.

To supplement natural regeneration, artificial regeneration was carried out, as usual, on a very large scale. During the year under report, over two thousand acres were sown with 660 maunds of conifer seed, and over 5,00,000 *deodar* seedlings were transplanted. In the Ramban division alone, about 166 maunds of *deodar* seed were sown. Planting and sowing of ash, walnut and other miscellaneous species received attention in all the major divisions of the Kashmir Circle and the Udhampur division of the Jammu Circle. To provide firewood for Srinagar, advance fellings were carried out in the Harvan, the Ningli and the Mamandanji plantations. The areas drawn upon were restocked by plantation of 9,00,000 willow cuttings.

The afforestation work done in the Bahu, the Simbal, the Malkpur, the Badyal Makwal and the Agrachak *rakhs* has been very successful. During the year under report, about 108 maunds of seed of miscellaneous species such as *shisham*, *kikar* and *dreck* was sown and 8,000 plants were transplanted. The afforestation work done in the

Rai-Kote Forests of the Kathua division has been very successful. The results of the afforestation work which was taken up in a few badly devastated forests in the Domel range in S. 1998, when about 26,000 plants of different broad-leaved species were transplanted and some direct sowings were also done, were found to be encouraging. In the Shankaracharya park in Srinagar, 46,408 seedlings had been transplanted up to the close of the year under report.

Due to fall in its price, *kuth* is not being extracted to the same extent as in the past. The *kuth* areas have thus been given a rest and are being regenerated naturally.

Protection.—The number of offences under the forest laws reported during the year under report was 5,792 against 5,536 of the previous year. Of these, 272 cases were taken to courts; 465 cases were already pending there. Out of the total number of 737 cases, 374 were decided and 363 remained pending at the close of the year.

In addition to 4,294 compensation cases pending at the close of the previous year, 5,520 new ones were registered during the year under report, making a total of 9,814 cases. Of these, 6,043 cases involving 8,183 persons were disposed of, and 3,771 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

There occurred, during the year under report, 411 cases of fire affecting 1,942 acres of forests against 323 cases affecting 15,066 acres in the previous year. An area of 333.47 square miles of demarcated forests, was closed to grazing.

Most of the *deodar* seedlings and young poles died in the Bhadarwah range due to attack by some unidentified insect. White ant caused some damage to *chir* seedlings in the Mirpur division. Caterpillars, which did damage to willows in the Haran plantation, were destroyed by means of torchwood flame. Squirrels and monkeys continued to destroy large quantities of pine and walnut seed in the Kamraj and the Langet divisions. The Armi parasite

continued to effect *kail* trees. *Trametis Pini* caused damage to *deodar* and *kail* in Langet and Kamraj divisions. Black bears did much damage to young *deodar* and *kail* poles and monkeys and porcupine to *chir* seedlings.

Training of the Staff.—The Forest Training School at Chattarnar remained open during the year under report; 13 students received the necessary training and passed the final examination.

Three Government stipendiaries successfully completed the Superior Forest Service Course training at the institute at Dehra Dun and joined as Assistant Conservators of Forests. Five Government stipendiaries who were receiving training in the Ranger's Course at Dehra Dun were declared successful in the 1942-44 course and were awarded D. D. R. higher standard certificates. All of them were absorbed in the Forest Department as Forest Rangers. Eight more stipendiaries, 3 for the Superior Forest Service Course and 5 for the Ranger's Course, were sent to Dehra Dun during the year under report.

Working plan.—During the year under report, the second revision of the working plans prepared over 20 years ago was taken up. The revision of the Pir Panjal and the Buniyar plans was completed. The working plan maps of the Ningli plantation and the Reasi *chir* plans which had been burnt by fire were prepared. The field work of the Samba block and Mansar *rakh*, and the enumeration of the Udhampur and the Ramnagar ranges, except for Haripur and Pathwar forests, were completed. The field work for the survey of grass-lands of the Reasi and the Anantnag districts was also completed. Demonstration plots for eradication of poisonous grass were laid at Krir, Harwan, Barnabug and Bhrimyar. During the year under report, 4 working plans were issued, 6 were checked, 2 were in the press, and 4 were under completion.

Exploitation and Commercial Development.—During the year under report, the forests continued to be worked under the uniform and selection systems in accordance with the prescription of the sanctioned working plans.

The lump-sum sale system was continued and the rates obtained were satisfactory. The following table shows, in approximate lakhs of cubic feet, the quantity of timber and firewood extracted departmentally and by purchasers as compared with the previous year :—

Timber and firewood extracted.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
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By Department—

Timber extracted	..	0.47	0.26
Firewood	0.008	19.55

By purchasers—

Timber extracted	..	199.66	191.11
Firewood ..	..	8.88	52.99

Due to the scarcity of firewood, about 40,000 maunds of firewood were extracted from Tawi Bali and the Malkpur *rakh* and made available to the people at Jammu on sale. Some valuable fir forests were worked to meet the demand of firewood at Srinagar.

The total quantity of drift timber and firewood collected from river operations was 1.05 lakhs of cubic feet; as compared with 3.05 lakhs of cubic feet of the previous year. The revenue realized was Rs. 1,35,738 against Rs. 1,70,078 of the previous year. The stock of timber in sale depots at the close of the year was 35,75² cubic feet.

The following table shows the quantity of timber supplied at concession rates and the estimated quantities of timber and firewood removed by local villagers as free

grants during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
<hr/>		
Concession rates—		
Quantity of timber ..	15.61 lakhs c. ft.	23.00 lakhs c. ft.
Market value ..	Rs. 2.34 lakhs.	Rs. 3.15 lakhs.
Price realized ..	Rs. 0.22 ,,	Rs. 0.24 ,,
Free grants—		
Quantity of timber ..	9.42 lakhs c. ft.	2.69 lakhs c. ft.
Value ..	Rs. 0.38 lakhs.	Rs. 0.45 lakhs.
Quantity of firewood ..	177.63 lakhs c. ft.	185.70 lakhs c. ft.
Value ..	Rs. 3.26 lakhs.	Rs. 3.69 lakhs.

The extraction of important minor forest products was carried out departmentally; other minor forest products were sold on royalty basis.

The total quantity of *kuth* collected during the year under report was 1,574 maunds. Added to the balance of the previous year, the total quantity available during the year was 6,845 maunds, out of which 406 maunds were sold, leaving a balance of 6,439 maunds at the close of the year. Due to war, the market for *kuth* remained very dull. Further extraction of *kuth* was, therefore, stopped during the year.

Resin operations were, as usual, conducted departmentally in the Udhampur, the Mirpur, and the Kathua divisions. The total quantity of resin collected during the year under report was 74,414 maunds, 1,089 maunds were available from the previous year; the total quantity of resin thus available during the year

under report was 75,503 maunds. Out of this quantity, 73,020 maunds were sent to the factories at Miransahib and Jallo, 450 maunds were sold to the Utilization division and one maund was washed away by flood. This left a balance of 2,032 maunds at the close of the year. The revenue from the Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Miransahib, during the year under report was Rs. 13,00,138. This included the profit share for the crop of the previous year. The expenditure on resin operations amounted to Rs. 3,43,289. This gave a surplus of Rs. 9,56,849. Experiments on resin operations were carried on in the Muzaffarabad division also, where 70 maunds of *kail* resin were extracted at a cost of Rs. 1,096.

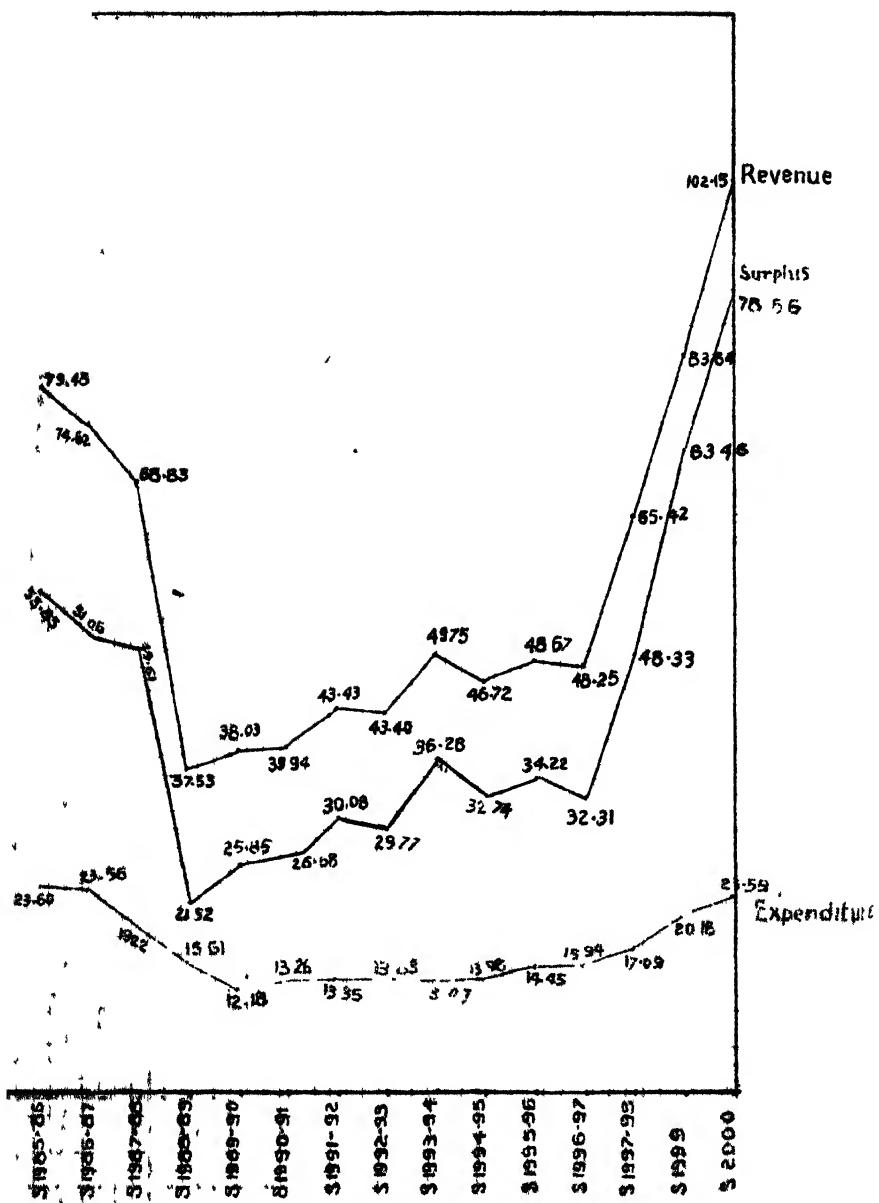
During the year under report, the cultivation of pyrethrum was extended to 1,310 acres. The yield of pyrethrum flowers was 1,359 maunds against 337 maunds of the previous year. Besides, 127 maunds were collected from the Agriculture Department and His Highness' Private estate. Out of the total quantity of 1,486 maunds thus available, 1,476 maunds were sent to the Government of India and 4 maunds to the Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu.

~ About 96.25 tons of artemisia were extracted by the lessees during the year under report.

The following table shows the revenue realized from the minor forest products and other miscellaneous sources during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Minor Forest products extracted departmentally	.. 9,33,771	Rs. 10,54,231
Minor Forest products extracted through purchasers' agency	.. 93,687	1,20,797
Grazing and fodder grass	.. 8,241	}
Fluctuating Kahcharai fee	.. 3,50,464	3,61,887
Total	.. 13,86,163	15,36,915

Graphs showing Revenue Expenditure
and Surplus of the Forest
Department during the last
15 Years



Financial years

Exports.—The total quantity of timber exported from the State during the year under report, was 60,52,192 c.ft. as compared with 67,58,628 c.ft. of the previous year. Besides, 6,06,610 bamboos and 3,033 maunds of minor forest produce including 1,477 maunds of pyrethrum flowers were exported.

Half-Wroughts.—The revenue realized from the sale of half-wroughts and rejections during the year under report was Rs. 11,61,698 against Rs. 10,64,507 of the previous year.

Forest Engineering.—The expenditure incurred on the construction of new forest roads, buildings, bridges and the execution of other minor works during the year under report was Rs. 1,04,769. The existing roads and bridges were repaired at a cost of Rs. 63,050. An amount of Rs. 22,908 was spent on the repairs to the existing forest buildings. The construction of and repairs to fencing and the maintenance of Rest Houses amounted to Rs. 22,107. A new road at a cost of Rs. 9,162, was constructed from Handwara to Nichhama with a view to opening a lignite quarry.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, are given in the following table :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Receipts	Rs. .. 83.64 lakhs.	Rs. 102.15 lakhs.
Total expenditure	Rs. .. 20.18 ..	Rs. 23.59 ..
Surplus	Rs. .. 63.46 ..	Rs. 78.56 ..

4. ANTI-EROSION WORK.

During the year under report, sowings and plantings were carried on in the three experimental centres that were selected in the Tehsils of Samba, Bhimer and Mirpur during the previous year for afforestation. The results were satisfactory and the run-off has totally stopped.

The other areas also, which had been taken up during the previous year, yielded good results. More areas were taken up by the Department during the year under report both in the Jammu and the Kashmir provinces. Seeds of different species, including those of mulberry trees, were sown in these areas. The results achieved were, on the whole, satisfactory.

People in certain areas objected to the "closures" and caused obstructions. But they were handled tactfully and the advantages of planting and temporary closures were brought home to them by continuous propaganda with practical demonstrations. Lectures were delivered in schools, on public fairs and at shows; slides were exhibited in Cinema Halls; and pamphlets and leaflets were distributed among the rural population. A Land Preservation Act was enacted.

5. GAME PRESERVATION.

Shooting and fishing licences.—The revenue realized from big and small game shooting and trapping licences, during the year under report was Rs. 22,777—Rs. 14,861 in Kashmir Province and Rs. 7,916 in Jammu Province. The revenue from trout and country fishing licences amounted to Rs. 68,313.

Following is an approximate statement of important items of the big game shot during the year under report:—

Serial No	Game.	No. shot.
1	Leopard	3
2	Wolves	2
3	Brown Bear	1
4	Black Bear	22
5	Sharpu	7
6	Burhal	6
7	Ibex	9
8	Markhor	2
9	Barasingha	5
10	Ammon	4

During the season of the year under report, a new stream in Vernag and several streams in Kulgam were transferred from the Tawaza Department and opened to fishing. Two new streams were opened in the Shopian *ilcqa*. Several beats that had remained closed during the previous year, were also thrown open for fishing during the year under report, when 19 weekly and 28 daily beats were available for fishing. The total number of trout caught at the various beats during the year under report was 20,035 against 16,289 of the previous year. The weight of the biggest trout caught was $7\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The Kulgam streams proved most attractive and gave the best results. Fishing in Achhabal and Vernag was excellent. The re-stocking of these streams became necessary, as the trout were washed down by floods.

The biggest Mahesser hooked in Nigii weighed 42 pounds.

Thirty-seven cases of infringement of Game Laws were instituted during the year under report and 50 were pending from the previous year. Out of these, 27 cases were decided—20 resulted in conviction and 7 in acquittal. The number of cases of infringement of the Fisheries Act instituted during the year was 47; 106 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these, 40 case were disposed of during the year—35 resulted in conviction and 5 in acquittal.

6. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Customs.

Tariff.—The more important changes made in the tariff, during the year under report, were as follows:—
 (a) Rates of export duties on the articles on the Export Schedule were enhanced and a few other articles were included in the Schedule, (b) Surcharge duty on tabacco and spirit was raised from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent., (c) Export duty on rice other than the rice exported out of the State under the All-India Basic Plan or to be purchased for the use of defence services in any part of British India, was raised from annas four to Rs. 5 per maund, (d) Valuation of the articles on the General Schedule was

revised. Exemptions from payment of Customs import duty and octroi duty were granted to several private industrial concerns in the State and Government Departments for production and supply of goods for purposes of war as well as for local consumption.

Two new licences for manufacture of foreign liquors on experimental basis were issued in favour of the Kashmir Brewery and Distillery, Srinagar, and the Jammu and Kashmir Industries Ltd., Jammu.

Inland and foreign postal parcels.—The following table shows the revenue realized on inland and foreign postal parcels during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Period.	Revenue from inland postal parcels.		Revenue from foreign postal parcels.
		Rs.	Rs.
S. 1999	..	65,653	32,336
S. 2000	..	1,03,943	8,287

Excise.

Cultivation of Poppy.—The area under poppy cultivation during the year under report, was 1,950 Kanals and 10½ Marlas against 2,093 Kanals and 3½ Marlas of the previous year, and the area cropped was 1,813 Kanals and 14 Marlas against 1,921 Kanals and 11 Marlas of the previous year. The quantity of opium produced was 19 maunds, 22 seers and 6 chhataks against 21 maunds, 10 seers and 12½ chhataks of the previous year.

Charas.—Due to the stoppage of imports of *charas* from Yarkand, all the shops, excluding two, remained closed during the year under report.

Country liquors.—The contract for supply of country spirits (plain, spiced, and special spiced) was placed with the Murree Brewery Co. Ltd.

Auction.—The result of the auction held for the sale of excise vend privileges during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

Excisable articles.	<i>Kashmir.</i>		<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Country liquor	45,164	77,916	90,228	1,37,700
Foreign liquor for consumption on premises.	1,080	1,080	900	1,35,390
Charas	14,462	5,700	30,024	1,980
Opium	9,286	9,072	19,788	26,520
						44,486
						32,220
Total	..	69,990	93,768	1,40,940	2,16,276	2,10,930
						3,10,044
						65

Consumption.—The following statements show the quantity of excisable articles consumed during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Kashmir Province.

Excisable articles.

S. 1999. S. 2000.

Country liquor in L. P. gallons			7,108.7			3,790.32	
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
Charas	..	4	35	2	0	21	0
Opium	..	<u>3</u>	31	0	4	19	15

Jammu Province.

Excisable articles.

S. 1999. S. 2000.

Country liquor in L. P. gallons			9,528.29			4,871.2	
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
Charas	..	9	5	7	1	33	12
Opium	..	13	10	0	12	37	0

Incidence.—The incidence of consumption of excisable articles and the excise taxation per mille of population are shown below :—

Kashmir.

Jammu.

Excisable articles.

S. 1999. S. 2000. S. 1999. S. 2000.

Country liquor in L. P. gallons ..	5.0	2.2	6.1	3.1
Drugs in tolas ..	19.5	9.3	46.3	30.5
Taxation in rupees ..	98.9	67.6	164.1	158.8

Illicit distillation.—The committee appointed to investigate the causes of drunkenness in the State continued its work during the year under report.

The number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and of unlawful possession of excisable articles detected during the year under report was 39 against 29 of the previous year.

Exemptions and refunds.—The duty value of exemptions under customs, road toll and octroi allowed in favour of privileged persons, Government and Imperial Departments and industrial firms and institutions occupied in the furtherance of the war effort, was Rs. 2,17,564 during the year under report, against Rs. 3,13,691 of the previous year. The total refunds granted under various heads amounted to Rs. 1,20,318 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,55,606 of the previous year.

Central Asian Trade.—The value of trade between (a) Central Asia and Kashmir and (b) Central Asia and the Punjab, as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade between Central Asia and Kashmir ..	1,281	25,926
Trade between Central Asia and the Punjab ..	21,606	25,373

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 87.87 lakhs during the year under report against Rs. 71.57 lakhs of the previous year. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 7.14 lakhs against Rs. 5.08 lakhs of the previous year.

*Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs 1943.**

(A) *General.*—No change was introduced in the Excise Rules and Regulations during the year. Out of the stock of *charas* of the previous year, only a small quantity was left, for which only two shops were maintained, one in Srinagar and the other in Jammu.

(B) *Particular Drugs: Raw Opium.*—(a) The area under poppy cultivation was 227 acres; (b) the quantity of opium produced was 19 maunds and 21 seers; (c) the quantity of opium consumed was 17 maunds and 10 seers and (d) the sale price of opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 140.

Prepared Opium.—The smoking of *madak* or any other preparation of opium in public or in private dens and keeping of such dens as well as the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of prepared opium is prohibited, provided that any person may manufacture for his own use and not for sale, from opium lawfully in his possession not more than half a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same. But no person holding licence under the Excise Act can manufacture or possess prepared opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his licence.

Indian Hemp.—The quantity of each hemp drug, *bhang*, *ganja* and *charas*, produced, imported and consumed is given in Statement IV below.

*This information follows a set form for collation with similar information from other parts of India.

Morphia, Heroin, Medicinal Opium and Cocaine.—The quantities imported, re-exported and consumed were as follows :—

Name of drugs.	Imported (including opening balance).			Re-exported.			Consumed.				
	£.	Oz. Dr.	Gr.		£.	Oz. Dr.	Gr.		£.	Oz. Dr.	Gr.
Morphia and its preparations	..	47	tubes.	15	2	39	7	Nil	3	23	
		1,431			10				757	tubes.	
		990	tablets.						386	tablets.	
		12	lozenges.							12	3
Medicinal opium and its preparation	..	339	tablets.	4	0	10	1	Nil	99	13	7
		2,920									36
Heroin and its preparation	..	6		10	2	30		Nil	1	15	7
											34
Cocaine	..	0	tubes and	12	3	59	8	Nil	0	5	3
		66							11	tablets.	7
		7½	tablets.							12	

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Permits for imports and licences for use, possession and sale were issued for the requirements of hospitals, chemists and medical practitioners only.

STATEMENT No. I.

The following statement shows the total area of land under poppy cultivation, the total yield of opium and the stock of old opium in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1943 :—

Name of the State.	Area of land under poppy cultivation.	Ascertained yield of opium.			Stock of old opium at the close of 1943.		
	Acres.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir ..	227	19	21	..	13	30	..

STATEMENT No. II.

The following statement shows the total consumption of opium (in seers) as well as the consumption per 10,000 of population and revenue* derived from opium and its percentage to the total gross excise revenue during 1943:—

Name of the State.	Consumption of opium in 1943 (in seers).	Population according to the census of 1941.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1943 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1943 (in rupees).	Percentage of revenue under opium to the total gross revenue under Excise in 1943.
Jammu and Kashmir ..	690	40,21,616	1.2	1,10,839	22

*The figure of revenue is for S. 2000 (1943-14), the financial year of the State.

STATEMENT No. III.

The following statement shows the number of shops for the retail vend of opium and the limit of private possession of opium during 1943 :—

Name of the State.	No. of shops for the retail sale of opium.	Retail sale price per seer of opium.	Limit of private possession of opium.
	Rs.	Tolas.	
Jammu and Kashmir ..	49	140	3

STATEMENT No. IV.

The following statement shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1943 :—

Name of the State.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir ..	Nil	3 33 4	No account of Bhang is kept, hence figures of consumption are not available.

STATEMENT No. V.

The following statement shows the total number of prosecutions and convictions (with an indication as to the nature of the offence leading to conviction) for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs and cocaine (there being none in respect of other dangerous drugs) quantities of each drug seized and penalties imposed in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1943 :—

Name of the State.	Total No. of prosecutions.	Total No. of convictions.	Quantity of drugs seized.					
			Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Cocaine.	Hemp.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.
			Nature of offence leading to conviction.	Fines imposed.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Srs. Ch. Tola.	
Jammu and Kashmir.	5	7	... Opium.	... Hemp drugs.	... Cocaine.	... Hemp.	... Opium.	In one case the accused was fined Rs. 10 or in default to undergo a rigorous imprisonment of 2 months, in the other the accused was sentenced to an imprisonment of 6 months and in the third the accused was sentenced to an imprisonment of a week.

7. CIVIL SUPPLIES.

During the year under report, 40 applications were received from local concerns for registration. Of these, 30 were approved. These included firms of furniture makers, manufacturers of shovels and hinges, cycle repairers, smiths and hardware manufacturers, hosiery makers, honey makers, tailors, *unani dawakhana*s, manufacturers of surgical implements, bee farmers, bookbinders, manufacturers of *durries*, chalk, sticks, hockey sticks, packing and cutlery, dealers in Ayurvedic medicines, pencil manufacturers and painters.

8. PRINTING.

Ranbir Government Press, Jammu.--During the year under report, certain improvements were effected in the Press as recommended by a Press expert.

The number of working days of the Press during the year under report was 282 against 280 of the previous year. The average attendance was 155 against 156 of the previous year.

The number of ens composed during the year was 380.9 lakhs against 482.8 lakhs of the previous year.

The number of books printed during the year was 188 against 132 of the previous year.

9. CENTRAL STATIONERY DEPOT AND TENT STORES.

The purchases of stationery articles during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,97,392 and articles worth Rs. 2,69,445 were issued to Government Departments. The Branch Depot at Srinagar supplied stationery articles to Government offices in Kashmir Province.

Two Tent Stores, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, supplied camp equipment to the indenting officers as usual. Camp equipage worth Rs. 2,000 was purchased during the year under report for both the Stores.

10. SERICULTURE.

General.—The scheme of expansion and improvement proposed in the re-organization report was put into practice as far as conditions permitted. With the drive launched by the Department for enlisting the co-operation of the *zamindars* in the propagation of mulberry trees, under the system of payments of wages and rewards as sanctioned by the Government, the demand for mulberry plants from all quarters rose. The year under report was on the whole one of progress.

Rearing.—During the year under report, the weather for rearing in Kashmir Province was not favourable, and this resulted in a fall in the cocoon crop. The average yield of cocoons per ounce of seed reared was 31 seers and 14 chhataks against 29 seers and 8 chhataks of the previous year in Jammu, and 24 seers and 5 chhataks against 28 seers and 10 chhataks of the previous year in Kashmir.

The price of cocoons was raised to Rs. 24 per maund, during the year under report. Further, extraordinary bonus at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund was paid to rearers in respect of their crop for the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 8,074 was distributed as rewards for good work in different branches of the industry.

Reproduction of seed.—In the absence of any indigenous races of silk worms, reproduction year after year from unacclimatized foreign races has led to un-avoidable deterioration in the quality of local seed. Some supplies of foreign seed were, therefore, obtained during the year under report. The results of the seed obtained from China are encouraging. During the year under report, seed rearing was, as usual, conducted in Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Poni and Banihal in Jammu Province and certain villages in Kashmir Province.

Reeling.—The cocoons produced in the State and those received from other sources were utilized for reeling. The average yield of silk per green maund of cocoons

during the year under report was 4 pounds, 10 ounces and 12 drams in Jammu Province and 4 pounds, 9 ounces and 12 drams in Kashmir Province.

Miscellaneous.—Six officials, three from each Province, were deputed to Mysore, Bengal and Madras for the study of sericulture operations as conducted there.

Rules regarding the grant of house-building advance to rearers were sanctioned during the year under report, and a sum of Rs. 985 was granted as house-building advance to 12 rearers in Kashmir Province.

II. MULBERRY CULTURE.

During the year under report, 1,33,409 mulberry trees were distributed in Kashmir Province and 23,175 in Jammu Province from the Departmental nurseries. A Special Naib-Tehsildar was appointed to expedite the acquisition of lands required for the extension of existing nurseries and establishment of new ones. The experiment with the plantation of bush and dwarf type of mulberry trees, started in the previous year was extended. As many as 23,354 dwarfs and 3,03,263 bushes were planted during the year under report. The Forest Department planted a thousand trees in its own nurseries.

Great damage had been done to mulberry plantations by camels. Their entry in Kashmir Province was prohibited by the Government by a Notification under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules of S. 1996. This was a great relief to *zamindars*.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.

I. LAW DEPARTMENT.

General.—The legal affairs of Government have been placed in the charge of the Legal Remembrancer. He is the Head of the Law Department, which drafts all bills and rules and gives legal opinion on cases referred to it by Government Departments. He is also Government Conveyancer and the Advocate General, and has under him Assistants and Public Prosecutors, who conduct cases before the High Court and the subordinate courts on behalf of the Government.

Notifications and Acts.—A list of Acts passed and Notifications issued thereunder during the year under report and a statement showing the laws in force in the State are appended to this report.

New Bills and Rules.—Twenty-two Bills, 52 Orders, 12 Ordinances, 29 sets of Rules, 2 sets of Bye-Laws and a Notification under the Fisheries Act defining the limits of the Sindh Trout Stream were drafted or scrutinized by the Law Department during the year under report.

References for opinion.—The number of references from different Departments of His Highness's Government that were disposed of was 461 during the year under report, against 307 of the previous year.

Work of Law Officers—in the High Court.—Four civil appeals and one original civil case in which the Government was a party were conducted by the Advocate General in the High Court. Of these, one was decided in favour of the Government. The Advocate General appeared in three cases of contempt of court, and in all these cases apologies were tendered by the accused. One case of professional misconduct under the Legal Practitioners Act was conducted by the Advocate General. The accused was fined and warned. The number of criminal cases conducted by the Advocate General and Assistant Advocate General, was 207. Of these, 151 were rejected and 29 accepted and the sentences in 27 were amended. The number of revision applications conducted by the

Assistant Advocate General, was 147, of which 109 were rejected and 22 accepted ; in 16 applications the sentences were amended. The number of miscellaneous applications conducted was 9, of which one was accepted. In addition, 7 appeals against orders of acquittal, two revision applications for enhancement of sentences and 3 miscellaneous applications were conducted by the Advocate General and his Assistant. Of these, two appeals, one revision application and 6 miscellaneous applications were accepted.

Work of Law Officers—in Subordinate courts.—The number of original civil suits conducted by the Public Prosecutors to which Government was a party was 7. Of these, 6 were decided in favour of the Government.

The number of criminal cases conducted by the Public Prosecutors on behalf of the Government in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 833. Of these, 506 were decided in favour of the Government ; 73 cases remaining pending at the close of the year.

2. JUSTICE.

General.—The most noteworthy feature of the judicial administration of the State during the year under report was the grant of Letters Patent by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court. This gave the High Court the same status and independence as and in certain respects higher administrative powers than are enjoyed by the High Courts in British India. The Court is now independent of the executive of the State and is directly under His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Business in His Highness's Board of Judicial Advisers.--The Board of His Highness's Judicial Advisers which consisted of Hon'ble Ch. Niamat Ullah as President and Hon'ble Sir S. K. Ghose and Hon'ble Dr. P. K. Sen as members, remained in session for two months from 10th May 1943 to 10th July 1943. The number of applications for special leave to appeal which came up before the Board was 24 against 11 of the previous year. Grant of leave was advised in five applications. The Board heard 10 civil appeals against 6 of the previous year. Five of

these were accepted and two were remanded. There was one criminal appeal in which the sentence of death was commuted to one of 8 years rigorous imprisonment.

Courts and cases.—The total number of courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice at the close of the year under report was 158, against 150 at the close of the previous year. The total number of original civil and criminal cases instituted during the year under report was 50,491, against 54,044 of the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal was 65,865, against 70,207 of the previous year. Of these, 53,892 cases were disposed of.

A. Criminal Justice.

Courts.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction during the year under report was 158 against 150 of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the creation of posts of Additional Tehsildars for clearing arrears of criminal work.

Offences.--The total number of offences dealt with during the year under report including the closing balance of the previous year was 38,492 involving 79,031 persons against 44,870 involving 76,501 persons of the previous year. Of these, 32,591 cases involving 65,194 persons, were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 13,064 giving a percentage of 20.3 against 25.3, the percentage of convictions during the previous year. Amounts totalling Rs. 1,091 were awarded by the courts as compensations for false and frivolous complaints in 83 cases against Rs. 1,433 awarded in 85 such cases during the previous year.

The number of offences affecting the human body was 5,678 against 4,909 of the previous year. There were 13 cases of illicit traffic in women against 14 of the previous year, and 404 cases of abduction against 307 of the previous year. Details of offences affecting property

during the year under report as compared with the previous year are given below :—

Description.	<i>Number of cases reported.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Theft	2,229	2,661
2. Extortion	254	279
3. Dacoity	164	1215
4. Breach of Trust	957	997
5. Cheating	644	710
6. Receiving stolen property	190	206
7. Mischief	1,079	1,030
8. Robbery	193	203
9. Criminal trespass or house-breaking	2,814	3,226
o. Miscellaneous	2,340	4,362
Total	10,864	13,

The number of offences against special and local laws was 15,895 against 24,309 of the previous year. Of these, 14,085 cases were disposed of. The number of persons required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and showing good behaviour was 223 against 295 of the previous year. The number of cow-killing cases and infant marriages reported during the year under report was 37 and 95 respectively against 25 and 97 respectively of the previous year.

The total number of witnesses examined in criminal cases was 34,820 against 34,853 of the previous year ; the diet expenses paid to them amounted to Rs. 9,799 against Rs. 10,381 of the previous year.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts for criminal cases excluding the High Court continued to be 22. The total number of appeals pending in all the courts subordinate to the High Court was 995, involving 1,451 persons, against 984 appeals involving 1,487 persons of the previous year. Of these, 893 appeals involving 1,285 persons were disposed of.

The number of appeals pending in the High Court was 232 against 249 of the previous year. Of these, 217 against 210 of the previous year, were disposed of.

The number of revisions pending in the High Court for disposal was 209. Of these, 198 were disposed of. The courts other than the High Court, exercising revisional jurisdiction, had 520 applications for disposal, of which 454 were disposed of.

The appeals which came up before the High Court included 19 appeals in Session cases involving 27 persons. Death sentence was passed on 5 persons, 6 were awarded life imprisonment, 12 were acquitted and sentences in the case of 4 persons were reduced.

Application for leave to appeal to His Highness.—Twelve applications for leave to appeal to His Highness against the decision of the High Court in criminal cases were received during the year under report. All of these were rejected.

Lock-ups.—The number of judicial lock-ups during the year under report was 45 against 44 of the previous year. The number of under-trial prisoners whose cases came up for decision was 3,096, and the number of those awaiting trial at the close of the year was 128. The diet expenses amounted to Rs. 16,940.

B. Civil Justice (*Exclusive of that under the Agriculturists' Relief Act*).

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court, was 68 during the year under report against 69 of the previous year.

Suits.—The total number of suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court was 12,822 against 11,235 of the previous year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 23,91,100.

The number of cases pending disposal, including the closing balance of the previous year was 17,785 against

15,845 of the previous year. Of these, 13,651 suits were disposed of.

The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of by the courts subordinate to the High Court was 1,633 against 1,612 of the previous year.

The average duration of the pendency of civil cases was 152 days in Jammu, 268 days in Kashmir, 91 days in Mirpur, 14 days in Ladakh and 261 days in Poonch.

The number of original civil suits, including those pending from the previous year, for disposal in the High Court, was 41. Of these, 24 were disposed of.

Execution of decrees.—The total number of applications for execution of decrees during the year under report was 16,120 against 15,680 of the previous year. Of these, 10,254 were disposed of. The realizations were Rs. 6,76,459 against Rs. 7,35,484 of the previous year. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned during the year was 6 against 26 of the previous year.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts subordinate to the High Court during the year under report was 18.

The total number of appeals pending disposal including those remaining from the previous year was 1,774 against 1,238 of the previous year. Of these, 1,327 were disposed of.

The number of appeals pending disposal in the High Court was 502 against 947 of the previous year. Of these, 401 were disposed of. The number of revisions in the High Court was 231 against 406 of the previous year, of which 183 were disposed of.

Applications for leave to appeal to His Highness.—There were 118 applications under this head including the closing balance of the previous year. Of these, 23 were accepted.

C. Civil Justice under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising powers

under the Agriculturists' Relief Act during the year under report was 42 against 43 of the previous year.

Suits.—The total number of suits pending disposal during the year under report, was 9,588 against 9,492 of the previous year. Of these, 7,650 suits were disposed of. The value of suits instituted during the year under report was Rs. 8,74,094 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 8,17,191.

The average duration of the cases disposed of was 73 days in Jammu, 55 days in Kashmir, 77 days in Mirpur, 60 days in Ladakh and 151 days in Poonch.

The number of suits pending disposal at the close of the year was 1,938 against 2,529 of the previous year.

Execution of decrees.—The number of applications for the execution of decrees, was 9,407 against 9,993 of the previous year. Of these, 6,198 applications against 5,800 applications of the previous year were disposed of. The amount realized was Rs. 2,66,727 against Rs. 2,27,910 of the previous year. The value of execution cases amounted to Rs. 14,50,225 and that of the cases disposed of to Rs. 8,14,780.

Appellate Courts.—The number of appellate courts exercising jurisdiction under the Agriculturists' Relief Act was 18 as in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 137 against 84 of the previous year. Of these, 117 were disposed of. The average duration of the pendency of each appeal was 74 days in Jammu, 63 days in Kashmir, 81 days in Mirpur and 90 days in Poonch.

The number of revision applications in the High Court, including the closing balance of the previous year was 364 against 710 of the previous year. Of these, 277 were disposed of.

D. Registration.

The total number of deeds registered during the year under report was 17,810 against 15,912 of the previous year. The registration of 309 documents was refused, and 158 documents remained un-registered pending inquiry. The realization fees amounted to Rs. 2,14,508.

E. Revenue Case work.

The number of revenue appeals, revisions and reviews pending decision in the High Court during the year under report was 80. Of these, 73 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the close of the year.

F. Processes.

The total number of processes issued during the year under report was 1,77,278 against 1,68,063 of the previous year.

G. Legal Practitioners.

The total number of legal practitioners in the State was 341 against 319 of the previous year. Of these, 59 were Advocates, 93 Vakils and 189 Pleaders against 52 Advocates, 90 Vakils and 177 Pleaders of the previous year.

H. Income-Tax Appeals.

Only 2 Income-Tax appeals, which had remained pending disposal at the close of the previous year, came up before the High Court during the year under report, and both of these were disposed of.

3. EXTRADITION.

The number of persons surrendered to British India and Indian States by His Highness's Government during the year under report was 12 against 23 of the previous year. The number of those surrendered to His Highness's Government was 30 against 31 of the previous year.

4. JAILS.

Number of prisoners.—The total number of prisoners detained in various jails was 2,978 during the year under report against 2,575 of the previous year. The number of juveniles was 20. The daily averages of prisoners in the Central Jail, Srinagar, and the Central Jail, Jammu, were 240.21 and 260.61 respectively.

Conduct of prisoners.—The conduct of prisoners and the discipline in the Jails remained satisfactory, on the whole.

Escapes.—Five prisoners escaped during the year under report. Of these, 2 were recaptured and 3 remained at large at the close of the year.

Remissions.—The number of prisoners released on account of remissions was 209 during the year under report against 186 of the previous year.

Literacy.—During the year under report, 110 prisoners were made literate against 134 of the previous year.

Lunatics.—The number of lunatics in the asylum attached to the Central Jail at Srinagar was 53. Of these, 20 were cured, 10 discharged, one died and 22 remained at the close of the year. Of the 9 lunatics in the asylum attached to the Central Jail at Jammu, 4 were discharged and 5 remained at the close of the year.

Expenditure ---The actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Jails was Rs. 2,12,800 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,86,400 of the previous year.

5. POLICE.

Strength.—The strength of the Police force as it stood at the close of the year under report is shown below :—

Serial No	Designation.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
1	Inspector General of Police	1	1
2	Senior Superintendents of Police	4	4
3	Superintendents of Police	6	6
4	Assistant Superintendents of Police	10	10
5	Inspectors	16	16
6	Sub-Inspectors	132	130
7	Head Constables	387	379
8	Selection Grade Constables	93	91
9	Constables	2,550	2,472

Additional force.—An additional force of 20 Head Constables and 100 Constables was maintained to provide armed guards at strategic points.

Training of personnel.—During the year under report, 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 2 Prosecuting Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors and 11 Head Constables underwent courses of practical training. Seven Constables successfully completed their training in the finger print system at Phillaur. Training of men in drill and police and traffic duties was continued in the two provincial Police Lines, and 34 men were put through a course of musketry.

Police Training School.—During the year under report, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 102 Constables completed their courses of training in this School. Nine Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head Constables and 102 Constables were put through a musketry course.

Discipline.—During the year under report, 8 men were dismissed and 49 officers and 251 men were punished departmentally. Besides, 27 men were tried judicially and punished.

Crime reported to Police.—The number of cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the two provinces during the year under report was 5,431. Eliminating cases of petty crime, the total number was 3,476. The following table shows the percentages of convictions obtained during the year under report—

		Jammu.	Kashmir.
1. Cases convicted to true cases	...	35.92	45.7
2. Cases convicted to cases tried	...	55.6	37.7
3. Persons convicted to persons tried	...	41.21	27.46

The main figures of the property stolen and the

property recovered in the two provinces during the year under report are given in the following table :—

Particulars.	<i>Jammu Province.</i>		<i>Kashmir Province.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
Amount stolen	93,036	1,57,375	1,13,411	1,03,451
Amount of property recovered	23,025	48,146	50,644	51,682
Percentage of property recovered to property stolen	24.75	30.58	44.06	50.0

Working of the Police.—Below is given a brief statement of the working of the police in the two provinces during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year.

Particulars.	<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Kashmir.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Number of offences	1,378	1,573	4,493	3,306
Number of the accused arrested	2,257	2,860	4,751	3,202
" " " sent for trial	2,184	2,696	4,737	4,592
Number of the accused convicted	687	760	1,959	1,261
" " " acquitted or discharged	744	1,084	1,515	1,318
Percentage of the convicted to the arrested	30.43	26.5	56.39	27.23
Percentage of the convicted to those sent for trial	31.45	28.19	56.39	27.23

The following table shows the disposal work of the Police in important cases :—

Nature of cases.	No. of cases including the opening balance.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.
Murder	...	94 37
Culpable Homicide	...	38 10
Dacoity	...	67 34
Robbery	...	58 16
Theft	...	1,138 319
Burglary	...	1,559, 506
Kidnapping and abduction	...	146 65
Cattle lifting	...	134 40

Rewards.—Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,106 were paid during the year under report. Of these, Rs. 1,500 were paid to the Police and Rs. 606 to the public.

Finger print system.—During the year under report, 744 search slips were sent to Phillaur. Of these, 134 were traced.

Proclaimed offenders.—Thirty-eight proclaimed offenders were arrested during the year under report. The number of offenders still at large was 304. Of these, 211 were of Jammu Province and 93 of Kashmir Province.

Traffic Control.

Registration and licences.—During the year under report, 102 motor vehicles—85 cars, 8 lorries, 3 station wagons and 6 motor cycles—were registered.

The number of fresh driving licences issued during the year under report was 234. The number of licences renewed was 1,678. Road certificates were granted to 993 motor vehicles.

The receipts under registration and licencing fees amounted to Rs. 31,713. The number of cases challaned was 1,980. Of these, 1,498 ended in conviction and 78 were discharged; 404 cases remained pending at the close of the year under report. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 17,259.

Accidents.—During the year under report, there occurred 102 accidents, of which 10 were fatal and resulted in 39 deaths.

Suspension of driving licences.—During the year under report, one special licence was suspended for 6 months.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.—The number of cases of cruelty to animals sent to court during the year under report was 1,728. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 2,927.

Petrol and Tyre Rationing.

The Government of India allowed a quota of 7,07,877 gallons of petrol for civil consumption during the year under report. A fair supply of petrol was provided for the main roads with the result that traffic continued on the B. C. and the J. V. roads throughout the year. As a result of strict rationing, a saving of 31.2 per cent. against the consumption of petrol in 1941 was effected during the year.

For the year 1942, the Government of India had allotted a quarterly quota of 322 giant tyres, 215 giant tubes, 99 car tyres and 99 car tubes. In the year 1943, however, this quota was reduced to 75 car tyres, 50 retreaded tyres, 125 car tubes, 320 giant tyres and 215 giant tubes. But this proved insufficient in view of the large number of motor vehicles plying in the State. The quota was eventually raised to 2,000 giant tyres, 2,000 giant tubes, 500 car tyres and 500 car tubes.

Fire Brigades.

Srinagar.—During the year under report, the Srinagar

Fire Brigade attended 93 calls. Of these, 89 were from within the Municipal limits and 4 from the rural areas. The amount of damage caused by fires was Rs. 3,15,217. Two Coventry Climax Trailer Fire Engines were purchased during the year under report.

Jammu.—The Fire Brigade at Jammu attended 7 calls during the year under report. The damage caused by fires amounted to Rs. 2,790.

6. ARMY.

Chief Command.—The chief command of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces continued to remain with His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Training.—The following courses of instruction were held during the period under report :—

Name of course.		No. of candidates allotted	No. of qualified candidates	No. of vacancies.
Local 3" Mortar Course	...	27	25	
Local Chemical Warfare Course	...	24	23	
Local Camouflage and Field Works Course	...	29	28	
Refresher Course for Signalling Assistant Instructors	...	8	5	
Law Course Adjutant	...	10	10	
Local P. T. School	...	57	52	
Local P. T. Refresher Course	...	8	7	
Local Educational Instructors' Course	...	18	11	
Local Company Weapons Course	...	35	21	
Local Machine Guns Course	...	25	18	
Local Signalling Course	...	38	18	
Local Intelligence Course	...	7	6	

The Jammu and Kashmir State Forces were allotted a fair representation at the Indian Army Schools of Instruction in British India. The students deputed for instruction have invariably shown excellent results, and requisitions are being received frequently for loan of their services as instructors at Army Schools of Instruction. Twelve regular cadets and newly promoted officers passed their course at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and the Officers' Training School and four newly promoted officers joined the Officers' Training Schools during the period under report. The correspondence course continued to be held by the G. S. O. Branch for the coaching of officers by correspondence for Promotion Examination. A course of six months was attended, during the year under report, by 4 Captains and 8 Lieutenants. Annual training was carried on normal lines and special emphasis was laid on training for jungle warfare.

Discipline.—During the year under report, 71 individuals were tried by Court-Martial for different offences.

Clothing and Ordnance Stores.—The clothing and ordnance stores issued during the year under report cost Rs. 8.96 lakhs.

Medical.—The administrative charge of the Military Medical Department remained with the Director of Medical Services, as usual. The efficiency of the Military Hospitals was well maintained, and the health of the troops remained satisfactory.

Military Barracks.—During the year under report, an expenditure of Rs. 7,53,038 was incurred on the construction of new military buildings and maintenance of old ones.

Animals.—The health of animals was good at all stations throughout the year. There were no outbreaks of epidemic disease. The wastage through death, accidents, etc., was nearly 2.7 per cent. of the total strength.

Military Rakhs and Grass Lands.—During the year under report, the expenditure on the lands under the

control of the Military Department amounted to Rs. 1,78,634 ; the value of the out-turn was Rs. 3,33,728.

General.—The year under report saw two changes of importance for the State Forces. One of these was the acceptance of the Government of India schemes for the provision of officers—combatant and medical—for Indian States Forces Units serving under the Crown. As a result of this, State Officers serving under the Crown now enjoy exactly the same status and powers of command over all Empire troops as do King's Commissioned Officers of British Indian and Dominion armies. They also are paid—partly at the State expenses—at rates equivalent to those of Indian Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army.

The other change was the further reorganization of the Army Training School under a Lieutenant-Colonel into a Headquarters and an Officers' and Cadets' Wing, an Educational Wing and a General Wing, all with ample and permanent instructional and administrative staff.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC UTILITY.

I. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Works.—Following is a brief account of the more important works of the year under report.

Buildings.—The construction of the Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital at Jammu was completed during the year under report, at a total cost of Rs. 8,35,577, and the building was handed over to the Medical Department. The opening ceremony of the Hospital was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in Baisakh S. 2000. The construction of the Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital at Srinagar remained in progress. The building, as stated in the previous Administration Report, was started in S. 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,67,500. The amount allotted for the work during the year under report was Rs. 2,71,500, and the total amount spent till the close of the year was Rs. 8,93,810. Additions and alterations were made to what was till recently the Sir Amarsingh Technical Institute but is now the Amarsingh Degree College. The construction of the Laboratory for teaching of Biology in the P. W. College, Jammu, was taken up and an amount of Rs. 34,044 was spent on it during the year. Construction of the Veterinary dispensary at Uri which was taken up during the previous year was completed, and the construction of the rural dispensary at Baramulla remained in progress. Buildings for Basic Schools were completed at Langet, Drugmulla and Achhabal. The construction of the Rest House at Udhampur remained in progress. The expenditure incurred on it up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,70,108. Construction of the fishing lodge at Tricker remained in progress. A building for the Gulmarg Club was completed and a building for the Industrial Piscicultural and Drug Branch Laboratory at Srinagar and 20 stalls and the Village Industries' Hall in the Exhibition Ground, Srinagar, were also constructed.

Roads.—The Banihal Road with all other connected roads, was maintained in a fair state of repairs. The pass was, as usual, kept open throughout the summer. Heavy rainfalls, both in winter and summer, damaged

the road badly, and during the rainy seasons there were frequent interruptions due to hill slides. The pass could not be kept open to traffic during the winter, as the snowfalls were unusually heavy. A special allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 was made during the year for urgent improvements, such as the widening of the road at corners. Of this, Rs. 93,256 were actually spent during the year. The expenditure on the maintenance of the road—171 miles from Jammu to Khanabal—amounted to Rs. 2,66,773, giving an average of Rs. 1,560 per mile.

During the year under report, 1,344 motor cars, 9,034 buses and 321 other vehicles passed on the road from Srinagar to Jammu and *vice versa*. The road-toll amounted to Rs. 2,25,689 against Rs. 2,56,268 of the previous year.

The J. V. Road also was maintained in a good state of repairs, and there were no serious interruptions in the through traffic on this road. A portion of the road was remetalled during the year under report, and it was widened at several places. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the road—132 miles from Kohala to Srinagar—was Rs. 1,97,383, giving an average of Rs. 1,495 per mile. During the year under report, 9,788 motor cars and 23,835 buses passed through this road. The road-toll collected at Domel amounted to Rs. 6,57,072 against Rs. 6,47,828 of the previous year.

During the year under report the following road works were completed or remained in progress :—

- (1) Fair Weather Motor Road from Uri to Hajipir Pass ;
- (2) Improvement and metalling of the Pampore-Shopian Road ;
- (3) Improvement to the Vernagh-Anantnag Road ;
- (4) Improvement to the Achhabal-Kokarnagh-Wailoo Road ;
- (5) Improvement to the existing road from Dal Gate to Kralsangri ;
- (6) Metalling of the Rambagh-Nagam Road ;
- (7) Improvement to and metalling of the Shalteng-Bandipur Road ;

- (8) Improvement to the Sopore Bandipur Road;
- (9) Fair Weather Motor Road to Jangal Gali Coal

Mines ;

- (10) Construction of the Kalakote Road ;
- (11) Fair Weather Motor Road to Parmandal ;
- (12) Improvement to and metalling of the Jammu-Akhnoor Road ;
- (13) Improvement to and widening of corners of the Akhnoor-Sadhoti Road ;
- (14) Construction of the Mirpur Byepass ;
- (15) Construction of the Akalgarh Byepass ;
- (16) Improvement to Rakh Roads transferred from the Revenue Department ;
- (17) Tarring of one mile road surface in front of the Fishing lodge at Tricker.

Bridges.--The bridges constructed during the year under report were (1) 3.0 spans Howe truss type timber bridge at Wailoo on the Ganderbal-Zojilla Road, and (2) Towbutt bridge on the Bandipur-Gilgit Road. Besides, to provide facilities for crossing the river at Berripattan, two ferry boats, one large and one small, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,339 for taking across lorries as well as pedestrians.

Water Supply.--A sum of over Rs. 1,06,000 was allotted during the year under report for the purchase of new machinery to replace the old pumping machinery at Jammu. The total quantity of drinking water supplied to the Jammu city and cantonment area during the year under report was 569 million gallons. The water supplied was purified to a high standard. Several improvements were effected to the water supply system, in Jammu city.

In Srinagar, the main line on the Nowshera side of the city was replaced and new pipes of larger diameter were laid over. The pipe line was also extended. A portion of the Dal bund pipe line was replaced.

The pump at Udhampur worked satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous works.--The work of cleaning the silt from the bed of the Mar Nalla in Srinagar which was started during the previous year remained in progress,

Other important miscellaneous works were a covered drain through the compound of Jamma Masjid in Srinagar and silt clearance in the flood spill channel. Improvements were executed to the Dadi Canal and the course of the Pohru river was diverted. Repairs were executed to the protection bund at Mirpur, and a number of protection works was executed at Bhimber and Hamirpur Sidhar to save certain villages against erosion. Survey of several roads and certain areas was completed or remained in progress.

Irrigation.—There were 5 canals in Jammu Province and 5 in Kashmir Province. The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred on these during the year and up to the end of the year under report and their earning capacity :—

Name of canal.	Expenditure during the end S. 2000.	Expenditure of S. 2000.	Revenue assessed in working S. 2000.	Maintain- ing and expenses in S. 2000. in S. 2000.	Net Revenue in S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JAMMU PROVINCE.					
1. Panbir Canal	1,681	47,57,792	4,04,490	1,58,565	2,45,925
2. Pratap „	... ...	6,24,332	3,879	8 335	—4,456
3. Basantpur Canal „	.....	3,55,423	11,542	8,518	3,024
4. Ujh Canal „	.....	8,51,523	17,427	16,904	523
5. Upper Jhelum distributaries	.....	92,870	1,031	635	396
KASHMIR PROVINCE.					
6. Zainagir Canal „	.....	12,97,710	45,868	14,155	31,713
7. Martand Canal includ- ing exten- sions „	.....	4,85,740	29,203	6,356	22,847
8. Nandi Kuhl	6,133	1,04,585	10,674	15,741	—5,067
9. Dadi Kuhl „	5,833	5,19,356	6,492	2,740	3,752
10. Lal Kuhl Canal „	.....	1,56,300	27,441	5,039	22,402
Total „	13,647	92,45,631	5,58,047	2,36,983	3,21,059

The following table shows the length in miles of the canals and their distributaries, the area in acres irrigated by each, and the quantity of water in cusecs used from each canal :—

Name of Canal.	Length (distri- (main). butaries).	Length		Area irrigated.		Quantity of water used.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
				Acres.	Acres.	Day Cusecs.	Day Cusecs.
1. Ranbir Canal	39.4	197.07	1,13,294	1,09,585	99,848	87,038	
2. Pratap „	10.15	21.29	2,333	1,373	1,584	260	
3. Basantpur Canal ...	11.9	4.04	2,517	2,418	7,564	3,336	
4. Upper Jhelum Canal distri- butaries ...	.....	14.12	664	321	—†	—†	
5. Ujh Canal ...	24.2	21.65	3,611	3,260	5,127	5,623	
6. M a r t a n d Canal ...	*34.51	.....	7,135	6,957	17,143	17,764	
7. Lal Kuhl ...	24.7	.....	4,226	4,293	7,397	8,365	
8. Z a i n a g i r Canal ...	*45.3	.....	8,201	8,230	10,970	13,696	
9. Nandi Canal	11.60	6.62	5,557	5,639	9,635	9,875	
10. Dadi Canal	16.7	1.4	1,922	2,472	9,014	9,108	

The total area irrigated during the year under report was 1,44,548 acres against 1,49,458 acres of the previous year. Of this, 1,16,957 acres were in Jammu Province and 27,591 acres in Kashmir Province. The total assessment on account of *abiana* and other sources on the canals was Rs. 5,58,047 against Rs. 5,51,700 of the previous year.

* Main and distributaries.

† No account maintained.

2. ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

General.—The three power generating stations, one at Mahora, another at Muzaffarabad and the third at Jammu, were properly maintained during the year under report. Investigations were proceeding for the supply of electricity to Pahalgam and Anantnag. Proposals were being formulated for establishing a new Power House at Ganderbal. Changes and additions in the existing system of the transmission and distribution of the Kashmir Hydro-Electric Installation remained under consideration. A new receiving station was constructed at Narwara in Srinagar city, to improve the voltage conditions of the city. To make power available for the development of industries at Miran Sahib and to meet the increasing demand for power in Jammu, a new station was being built at Miran Sahib, which will be connected by a transmission line with Jammu.

Mohora generating station.—During the year under report, 1,68,54,100 units were generated at this station against 1,68,14,875 units of the previous year. There were in all 41 power interruptions due to repairs to flume, flume renovation, E. H. T. line repairs, short circuits and testing of line. The total length of flume renovated during the year was 548 ft. The Saw Mill attached to the Power House continued to meet the demand of the Power House and flume, and the machinery installed there was properly maintained. All the H. T., L. T., Service lines, transformer equipment in Mahora, Rampur, Bijhama and Uri supply centres were kept in order. The total number of installations at the close of the year under report was 344 against 342 of the previous year.

Baramulla Electric Supply Centre.—All the H. T., L. T., and telephone lines, transformer equipment and other machinery in Baramulla, Sopore, Pattan, Palhalan, Doabgah and Amargarh were properly maintained. A new telephone hut was constructed at Singhpura. The number of lighting and power installations at the close of the year under report stood at 5,109, against 4,088 of the previous year.

Gulmarg and Tangmarg lighting.—The sub-station at Tangmarg with E. H. T. transformers etc., and H. T. and

L. T. lines was maintained in order. Rotten poles were replaced with new ones.

Srinagar Electric Supply Centre.—During the year under report, most of the lines were thickened in various places and wiring in most of the transformer stations was improved. At the end of the year, the lighting installations numbered 19,836, power installation 321 and street lamps 1,652. The Central Market was lighted for about six months. The Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition was provided with powerful lights for about a month. The total realizations during the year from lighting and power amounted to Rs. 5,02,479 against Rs. 4,48,177 of the previous year.

The Diesel Oil Engine Generator Stand-by Plant with switch board etc., and crude and filter pumping sets, wiring etc., at the Gulab Bhawan Palaces was properly maintained.

Muzaffarabad Hydro-Electric Installation.—All the plants, machinery, buildings, H. T. and L. T. lines and channel were maintained in good order. During the year under report, 1,65,933 units were generated against 1,94,102 units of the previous year. The total number of lighting installations was 768 against 755 of the previous year.

Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.—Due to shortage of water in the Ranbir Canal and to supplement the Hydro-Station the Diesel Oil Engine was run for 1,194 hours and 43 minutes. The number of units generated was 39,51,580 against 41,67,130 of the previous year.

The transformers with their equipment in all the stations and H. T., L. T., telephone and service lines were maintained in order. H. T. and L. T. lines were thickened in many places, and improvements were carried out to local circuits. More transformers were purchased and installed in certain stations to meet the increased demand. One new sub-station was built on the Silk Factory road, and addition was made also to the Gumat Sub-station to accommodate transformers of bigger capacity. The total number of lighting and power installations was 6,354 against 6,135 in the previous year.

Results of working.—The following table shows the revenue of the Department during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kashmir Hydro-Electric Installation	... 5,64,648	6,28,838
Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation	... 2,43,632	2,90,608
Mazaffarabad Hydro-Electric Installation	... 6,741	7,793

3. TELEGRAPHHS.

Extensions.—A new telegraph office was opened at Pallandari during the year under report. Repairs to telegraph lines were carried out as usual. Seasonal telegraph offices were, as usual, opened at Sangam, Pahalgam, Ganderbal, Machoi-Khalsi and Katra.

Interruptions.—The total number of interruptions during the year under report was 67, with an average duration of 29 hours and 40 minutes, against 79 interruptions with an average duration of 32 hours and 50 minutes of the previous year.

Diversion of traffic.—As many as 651 messages of the Indian Telegraph Department were diverted 32 times over the wires of the State telegraph lines as compared with 500 messages diverted 21 times during the previous year. As against this, 77 messages of the State Telegraph Department were diverted over the wires of the Indian Telegraph Department on six occasions, against 111 messages diverted on eight occasions during the previous year.

Foreign telegrams.—The number and value of foreign telegrams booked and handed over to the Indian Telegraph Department, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	No.	Value.
		Rs.
S. 1999	.. 124	779
S. 2000	.. 85	486

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.—Post Offices continued to remain attached to the Telegraph Offices at Banihal, Dras, Sonamarg, Keran and Kud.

Length of Telegraph lines.—During the year under report, the line mileage of the Department was 1,048.100 and the wire mileage 1,395.948, as in the previous year.

Traffic Statistics.—The number of telegrams booked during the year under report was 1,09,983 as compared with 91,829 of the previous year.

4. TELEPHONES.

Construction of new lines and exchanges.—No new trunk telephone line was constructed during the year under report. The extension of telephone lines for new connections and shiftings was carried on, as usual. To make telephone service available to the public as far as possible, a number of short period connections were given at Srinagar and Jammu, during the absence of the Secretariat from these places on account of the half-yearly moves between them.

The total number of main connections at the close of the year under report was 595 against 581 of the previous year.

Length of telephone lines.—The line mileage and wire mileage of telephone lines during the year under report was 437.941 and 1,913.331 respectively, against 435.752 and 1,897.998 respectively of the previous year.

Wireless Service and machinery.—The wireless service between Jammu Cantonment and Naushera (Mirpur) was maintained as usual.

Traffic Statistics.—The number of wireless telegrams dealt with during the year was 19,144, against 15,895 of the previous year. The revenue was Rs. 3,896 against Rs. 2,744 of the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the Telegraphs and Telephones Department during the year

under report were Rs. 2,06,100. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,02,100.

5. MUNICIPALITIES.

A. Srinagar Municipality.

Constitution.—The Committee consists of 18 members, of whom 11 are elected and 7 nominated. The life of the Committee was further extended by one year with effect from the last day of Jeth S. 2000.

Meetings.—Sixty meetings of the General Committee were held during the year under report. Thirty-nine meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum. As many as 962 resolutions were passed.

Building permissions.—During the year under report, 798 applications were received for permission to erect buildings in different parts of the city against 833 of the previous year. Permission was granted in the case of 652 applications.

City improvement.—During the year under report, 88,805 square feet of roads were constructed and 61,213 square feet of roads were remetalled at a cost of Rs. 6,766. Besides, 19,830 c.ft. of drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,405. A tonga stand was built near Nedou's Hotel at a cost of Rs. 3,556. Two new ghats were constructed and 27 old ghats repaired at a total cost of Rs. 2,336.

Karan Nagar.—During the year under report, improvements were effected in the Karan Nagar area, as usual, and an area of 1,94,343 square feet was sold by the contractors for Rs. 69,870. As many as 74,504 square feet of new roads and 1,675 r. ft. of the new kerb and channel drains were constructed during the year.

Infringement of Municipal Bye-laws.—During the year under report, 2,647 cases of infringement of Municipal bye-laws were challaned to the court, and 612 cases were compromised departmentally. A sum of Rs. 10,632 was recovered as fines and a sum of Rs. 1,726 as compounding fee.

The number of unauthorized constructions pulled down, during the year under report, was 603 against 240 of the previous year, and Rs. 443 were recovered as dismantling charges.

Bicycle Tax.—During the year under report, sanction to the levy of bicycle tax was accorded by the Government with effect from 1st January 1944. A sum of Rs. 3,560 was recovered during the last 2 months of the year under report. The tax is expected to give an income of Rs. 10,000 annually.

Health Section.

General.—But for a few cases of cholera and typhus, the public health in Srinagar was good on the whole, during the year under report. There were 26 cases of typhus, of which 6 resulted in death. Cholera was imported into the city in November 1943, and lasted for 17 days. The number of cases reported was 61, of which 42 resulted in death. All possible measures were taken to control these diseases. As many as 89,640 anti-cholera inoculations were given.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the Srinagar city, including the Badamibagh Cantonment, according to the census of 1941, is 2,07,787 —1,12,460 males and 95,327 females. The number of births during the year under report was 5,690 against 5,478 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 4,004 against 4,008 of the previous year. The birth and the death rates per mille of population during the year under report were 27.3 and 19.2 respectively against 26.3 and 19.2 respectively of the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 169.2 per mille of births, against 155.3 per mille of births of the previous year.

Vaccination.—The number of vaccinations performed during the year under report was 10,703—8,376 primary and 2,327 re-vaccinations—against 9,173 of the previous year.

Licences.—The number of licences granted for

offensive trades and for the sale of milk, meat and soda-water was 113 and 764 respectively against 63 and 763 respectively of the previous year.

Slaughter houses.—The total number of sheep and goats slaughtered in the four slaughter-houses in the city during the year under report was 47,819 against 56,089 of the previous year.

Destruction of stray dogs.—As many as 3,408 pariah dogs were killed during the year under report, either with strychnine poison or at the dog electrocution cabinet.

Conservancy.—The sanitation and conservancy work of the city was looked after by the Health Officer assisted by a Sanitation Officer, 6 Sanitary Inspectors and 59 *Jamadars*. The number of scavengers employed was 867. A sum of over Rs. 1,13,000 was spent on the pays of scavengers, and Rs. 7,287 was spent on the purchase of conservancy tools and implements. Rubbish and slop water were removed by means of automobiles and carts driven by bullocks. The use of the watering lorry was stopped to save petrol.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Municipal Committee during the year under report, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 12,31,723 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,27,041.

B. Jammu Municipality.

Constitution.—The Jammu Municipal Committee consists of 16 members, of whom 10 are elected and 6 nominated.

Meetings.—During the year under report, the Committee held 42 meetings, against 58 of the previous year. Of these, 34 were ordinary and 8 special. Twenty-six meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The number of resolutions passed was 594.

Building permissions.—The number of applications received during the year under report for grant of permission to construct buildings was 288. Permission was

granted in the case of 165 applications and 8 applications were filed.

City improvement.—Various improvement works in the city were taken in hand during the year under report. Thirty streets were paved and 65 drained. Other works included repairs to a portion of Dhaki Dhonthli, which had been washed away by rains, and improvements to the Nallah Dhakhi Hajaman and Nallah Alaf Shah. Municipal roads and buildings were properly maintained.

City Lighting.—The amount spent by the Municipal Committee on city lighting was Rs. 3,600. The number of electric lamps maintained was 921 and that of kerosene oil lamps 42. The decrease in the electric lamps from 1,096 of the previous year was due to the restricted supply of bulbs caused by the war.

Municipal Parks.—All municipal parks were properly maintained during the year under report. The recreation park laid out at the Canal side proved very useful to the public. The radio set installed in the Karan park drew crowds of people from all parts of the city. The park of Talab Khatikan also continued to attract large numbers in the locality.

Infringement of Municipal Bye-Laws.—During the year under report, 2,078 cases of infringement of Municipal laws were challaned to the court and 680 cases were already pending there from the previous year. Of the total of 2,758 cases in the court, 1,559 resulted in conviction, 587 were filed or discharged and 612 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases compounded departmentally was 305, and the compounding fee realized was Rs. 510.

Cattle Pounds.—The number of stray cattle impounded during the year was 2,700. An amount of Rs. 964 was recovered on account of impounding fee. Twenty-six unclaimed cattle were auctioned.

Health Section.

Area and population.—The area within the Jammu

unicipal limits is 5.2 square miles. The population according to the census of 1941 was 50,379—29,817 males, and 20,562 females.

Public health and sanitation.—During the year under report, the city remained practically immune from epidemics. Though Malaria broke out in acute form as in the previous year, the mortality was low. Cholera appeared in a slightly epidemic form, but subsided at the very outset. As many as 36,425 inoculations were given in the city.

Vital statistics.—During the year under report, the number of births in the Jammu city was 1,730 ; the birth rate was 34.34 per mille of the population. The number of deaths was 934 ; the death rate per mille of the population was 18.73. The rate of infant mortality per mille of births was 104.04 against 147.3 of the previous year.

Vaccination.—During the year under report, the vaccinators of the Municipal Committee performed 2,376 primary vaccinations and 2,243 re-vaccinations, against 2,991 primary vaccinations and 4,659 re-vaccinations of the previous year.

Maternity and child welfare centre.—The Municipal Committee contributed, as usual, a sum of Rs. 1,800 to the Women's Welfare Association, which maintains a maternity and child welfare centre under the charge of the Lady Health Visitor. During the year under report, 36 *dais* were practising in the city under the guidance of the Lady Health Visitor. Twenty-five midwifery sets were supplied to the poor parturient women.

Conservancy.—The conservancy work of the city was looked after by the Health Officer with the assistance of a Sanitary Inspector, 2 Darogas and 7 *Jamadars*. The city refuse was removed by contractors.

Slaughter-houses.—The number of sheep and goats examined in the slaughter-houses was 23,813 during the year under report. Of these, 23,371 were passed for slaughter and 442 condemned.

Destruction of stray dogs.—The total number of dogs destroyed during the year under report was 344.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the Municipal Committee during the year under report, including the closing balance of the previous year, were Rs. 2,42,407. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,29,610.

6. TOWN PLANNING.

During the year under report, the Town Planning Department had 9 schemes in hand. A brief note on each of these schemes is given below :—

Kashmir Province.

(1) *Rajbagh*.—The scheme comprises about 1,700 kanals of land, of which 968 kanals are owned by the Government. A portion of Government land has been planned for housing sites with a density of half an acre to a house. The scheme provides for a bridge across the river near the Convent School.

(2) *Boulevard*.—The scheme covers 615 kanals of land and provides an over-all width of 50 feet for the Boulevard road and 40 feet for the Gagribal road. The scheme also provides for four *ghats* for boats and *shikaras*. Under the scheme, about 60 kanals of Government land have been reclaimed from persons who had unauthorized possession.

(3) *Shivpora*.—The scheme which covers an area of 1,720 kanals provides for the construction of a bridge connecting Shivpora with Kursupadshahi Bagh.

(4) *Barzalla*.—The Barzalla area measures over a square mile. But more than half of this area is subject to floods, and about 2,850 kanals have been taken up for planning. The scheme provides for all amenities necessary for a modern suburb, including a road with a width of 100 feet.

(5) *Hospital Road*.—The scheme provides for a width of 40 feet for a new road.

(6) *Abiguzar*.—The scheme involves the acquisition of one of the darkest slums in Srinagar.

(7) *Pahalgam*.—This scheme, which has since been sanctioned by the Government, involved the extension of the limits of Pahalgam Town Area to about 4 miles towards the south from the Bazar side and about 3 miles towards Aru on the Mamal side.

Jammu Province.

(8) *Right Bank of Ranbir Canal*.—The area under this scheme comprises 1,800 kanals. The scheme provides for a 40 feet wide road, from Tawi Bridge along the river to a length of over a mile.

(9) *Rehari*.—The area under this scheme comprises 100 kanals. A density of 4 kanals to a house has been provided.

7. TOURISM AND VISITORS' BUREAU.

Number of visitors.—The following table compares the number of visitors during the year under report with that of the previous year :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000
Europeans 11,193 12,703
Indians 7,995 14,504
Total	..	19,188 27,207

Facilities for visitors.—In pursuance of the scheme to improve and develop tourists' resorts and to provide greater facilities for visitors, tourist huts were built at Vigi in Sindh Division and at Chishot in Kishtwar and a road to Vigi gali constructed, during the year under report. The Ganderbal-Sonamarg road was thrown open to motor and lorry traffic. The Rest House at Sanasar was improved. A Club building was erected at Pahalgam and a branch road constructed there at a cost of about Rs. 21,000. The Cafe at Kokarnag continued to provide housing and catering facilities to visitors. The islands of Sona Lank and Rupa Lank in Lake Dal and the tennis courts at Nasim Bagh were improved. Arrangements were

made for the destruction of stray dogs at Nasim and Nagin Bagh areas. The Tourist Bureaus at Domel, Suchetgarh, Ganderbal, Pahalgam and Nagin Bagh remained open during the Kashmir season. The Bureaus at Rawalpindi and Jammu functioned the whole year round as usual. Special arrangements were made for the supply of rationed articles, like sugar, kerosene oil, firewood and rice to the visitors.

Tourist Publicity.—Copies of the brochure *Notes for visitors to Kashmir* were distributed to prospective visitors. Besides, coloured posters, illustrated folders and other literature on Kashmir were supplied to the authorities of various railways and to shipping companies.

Registration of Visitors.—The registration of visitors was, as usual, carried out at the Customs Posts at Domel, Suchetgarh and Jammu (Tawi). Lists of prominent residents, supplemented by fortnightly lists of prominent European and Indian visitors were published and distributed among various Government offices and private institutions, free of charge. These were made available to the public also at a nominal cost.

Licensing of House Boats.—Ten bathing-boats and 491 house-boats were licensed during the year under report.

Mooring and camping sites in Mufassils.—The camping and mooring sites at Pahalgam, Nasim Bagh, Ganderbal, Sonamarg and Shadipur, which were under the control of the Department, yielded a rent of Rs. 6,513 during the year under report.

Registration of Domestic servants.—The number of domestic servants for visitors registered during the year under report was 55 against 59 of the previous year.

Disputes.—During the year under report, 733 cases of disputes between visitors on the one side and tradesmen, motor transport supplying companies, house-boat owners, servants etc. on the other were instituted. Of these, 453 were disposed of and 280 remained under investigation.

Judicial.—During the year under report, 8 criminal and 2 civil cases were instituted in the courts of the Director and the Deputy Director of the Visitors Bureau. All the cases were decided.

8. METEOROLOGY.

General.—During the year under report, the establishment of a rain and snowfall registration centre at Buniyar was sanctioned. The Micro-Barograph, Sunshine Recorder and Dry Thermograph purchased during the two previous years were put into use at the Central Observatory, Srinagar. A new table of corrections was introduced in the Observatories to reduce station level pressure in millibars to sea level (or nearest GKM) pressure in millibars in the State.

Observatories.—The number of observatories and rain registering stations during the year under report remained the same as in S. 1999, viz., 53--8 of the former and 45 of the latter. Of the latter, 8 were meteorological observatories and 37 purely rain and snowfall recording stations.

Service to aviation.—During the year under report, 9-hours and 18-hours I. S. T. routine weather observatories were telegraphed from Srinagar daily to Poona, Peshawar, Karachi and Lahore; the morning routine weather observations were recorded and telegraphed daily to New Delhi. Besides, 9-hours routine observations, forecasting weather condition for aviation were wired from Dras, Skardu and Sonamarg to Poona, Peshawar and Karachi. The Indian Royal Air Force headquarters and other Royal Air Force authorities were supplied with meteorological data, as usual, by the Central and subordinate observatories at Srinagar, Sonamarg, Muzaffarabad and Jammu. Meteorological data were also supplied to the Meteorological Centres at Peshawar, Chaklala, Ambala and Bombay during the year under report.

Snowfall.—The first snowfall of the year under report in the valley was recorded on the 22nd December 1943. The falls on the whole were abnormally heavy. The heaviest fall was recorded on the 18th February, 1944, and

when melted as water it measured 1'-6⁷". The snowfall during the year under report was the heaviest for five years.

Rainfall.—The rainfall statements appended to this report show the monthly, annual and average total rainfall and snowfall melted in water, as recorded at 45 rain recording stations and meteorological observatories in the State during the year under report. It will appear from the statement that the greatest rain recording stations in the whole State during the year were Ramnagar, Basohli and Reasi. The least amounts of rainfall were recorded at Leh, Gilgit and Kargil. The total rainfall and snowfall as measured and recorded at Srinagar was 27.98 inches ; this was 2.11 inches above the normal. At Jammu, the total rainfall measured 57.73 inches, which was 14.15 inches above the normal. At Leh, it measured 1.95 inches.

Temperature.—The highest and the lowest temperatures recorded at the Central Observatory, Srinagar, during the year under report were 96.3° F., on the 10th July 1943 and 12.1° F., on 1st February 1944 respectively. The annual mean temperature of all the Meteorological stations during the year was 55.4° F., against 54.8° F., of the previous year.

Wind Velocity.—The velocities of wind remained variable. The highest records were for Dras—7.6 miles per hour in August 1943. The lowest velocity was also recorded at the same place and was 0 mile per hour from January to March 1944.

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL SERVICE.

I. EDUCATION.

General.—A conference of the officers of the Education Department was held in Srinagar for 5 days in August 1943. Its deliberations covered Basic, Primary, Secondary, Physical, Female and Adult Education. A number of recommendations made by the Conference were implemented and others remained under consideration.

In order to acquaint students with good books and authors and to create in them a taste for extra-reading, a “Children’s Book Exhibition” was held in Jammu. Book stalls were exhibited by a large number of local and outside publishers and booksellers, and books written by teachers and students and fine specimens of their hand work were displayed. Speeches were delivered by eminent educationists on several topics of interest to school children; a “Children’s Cinema” and a “Children’s Radio Station” were also organized. The exhibition remained open for a week and attracted a large number of visitors.

During the last few years, schools in the State have shown a marked interest in the introduction of craft work as a profitable hobby. In the Ranbir singhpura High School, *tat* making has been working very successfully, and the profits during the year under report were Rs. 1,335. In the Ranbir singh High School, Jammu, paper, ink, and nib making have been introduced. Similarly clay modelling, wood work, agriculture and other minor crafts have been introduced in several other schools.

Besides celebrating the Labour Week which has now become a regular feature of the Education Department, a “Grow more food week” was observed during the year under report. The students of the boys’ schools went to villages in batches and delivered speeches impressing upon the people the need of growing more food.

During the year under report, a First Aid course was held in the Women Teachers’ Training School, Jammu. The course was attended by 35 teachers, most of whom

passed the test examination. The certificates to the successful candidates were awarded by Her Highness the Shri Maharani Sahiba.

Number of institutions.—The total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of the year under report was 1,993 against 1,893 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1,701 were for boys' education and 292 for girls' education. In addition, there were 8 technical schools in the State.

Number of Scholars.—The total number of students receiving instruction in the educational institutions in the State at the close of the year under report was 1,20,929 against 1,18,110 at the close of the previous year.

Expenditure.—The actual expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 28.74 lakhs during the year under report against Rs. 26.24 lakhs during the previous year.

A. Boys' Education.

Institutions.—The following table gives the details of Government and aided educational institutions for boys during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of institution.	<i>No. of institution.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Arts Colleges (Government)*	...	3
2. Oriental College (Aided)	...	1
3. High Schools (Government)	...	17
4. " " (Aided)	...	21
5. Middle Schools including 2 Central Basic Schools (Government)	...	93
6. Middle Schools (Aided)	...	18
7. Primary Schools including Basic Schools (Government)	...	†1,084
8. Primary Schools (Aided)	...	59
9. Maktabas and Patshalas	...	169
10. Private indigenous Schools (elementary).	153	153
11. Training Schools	...	1
12. Unaided institutions	...	5
Total	...	1,624
		1,701

*Some girl students also are receiving education in these Colleges which are mainly meant for boys' education. There is no separate College for girls.

†Of these 92 were Basic Schools.

‡Of these, 122 were Basic Schools.

Attendance.—The numbers of scholars that attended the boys' educational institutions during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are shown below:—

Kind of institution.	<i>No. of scholars.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Government Colleges	... 2,458	2,369
2. Oriental Colleges (Aided)	... 115	117
3. High Schools (Government)	... 7,464	7,736
4. „ „ (Aided)	... 4,848	5,679
5. Middle Schools (Government)	... 17,106	15,922
6. „ „ (Aided)	... 3,160	3,478
7. Primary „ (Government)	... 52,331	54,142
8. „ „ (Aided)	... 4,177	4,560
9. Maktabas and Patshalas	... 4,743	4,529
10. Private indigenous schools (elementary).	2,957	2,957
11. Training Schools	.. 100	104
12. Unaided institutions	... 658	292
Total	... 1,00,117	1,01,885

Classification of scholars according to communities.—The following table gives the details of scholars according to communities during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Name of community.	<i>No. of scholars.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Hindus ...	(a) Thakurs ...	4,972 4,761
	(b) Non-Thakurs ...	26,798 27,906
2. Muslims ...	...	61,571 62,341
3. Sikhs ...	...	4,071 4,254
4. Christians ...	...	68 75
5. Harijans ...	...	1,918 1,757
6. Others ...	...	719 701
Total ...	1,00,117	1,01,885

The decrease in the case of Harijans is mainly due to economic pressure. The fall in the case of Rajputs is due to their keenness for military service, for which quite an unlimited scope has been offered by the War.

College Education.—At the close of the year under report, the number of students in the S. P. Intermediate College Srinagar, was 1,010 against 1,133 of the previous year. Of these, 32 were women students against 28 of the previous year. The decrease in the total number of students was due to the restriction on the number of admissions. The number of students in the Amar Singh Degree College, Srinagar, was 552, including 11 women students, against 520 of the previous year. In the P. W. College, Jammu, the number of students was 807 against 805 of the previous year. This included 57

women students against 46 of the previous year. Of the total number of 2,369 students in all the three Government Colleges, 1,661 were Hindus, 601 Muslims, 100 Sikhs 2 Christians and 5 others.

There was no Harijan student in the P. W. College, Jammu, and the Ama Singh Degree College, Srinagar, although the Education Department provides special concessions to attract students of this class. The question of increasing the value of special scholarships provided for Harijan students reading in the colleges remained under consideration during the year under report.

The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 19,567 during the year under report. The figure includes Rs. 4,797 given as stipends to teachers under training in B. T. classes attached to the P. W. College, Jammu.

The following table shows the University results of the Government colleges in the various University examinations :—

Class.	<i>S. P. College, Srinagar.</i>			<i>P. W. College, Jammu.</i>			<i>A. S. College, Srinagar.</i>		
	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.
B. A. ...	...	...	...	107	60	56	212	89	42
B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	24	16	66.5	8	4	50
F. A. ...	364	229	63	148	84	56.7	...	...	..
F. Sc. ...	107	69	62	50	34	68	...	...	...
B. T. ...	...	...	...	28	27	96.4	...	...	...

The libraries attached to all the three colleges were well maintained. The A. S. College library was enlarged by the addition of 570 new volumes. The Students'

Hindustani Library in the P. W. College continued to grow in popularity.

The physical health of the students continued to receive proper attention, and the College teams participated in the University tournament.

The P. W. College has started Music Classes for men and women students, a Dramatic Club, a City Club and a Science and Cultural Club. All these did good work during the year under report. The Mutual Benefit Societies of the S. P. College and the A. S. College collected Rs. 716, which they spent on providing books to poor students. The S. P. College also formed Study Circles to encourage the habit of intensive study.

Secondary education.—The total number of students that were sent up for the Matriculation Examination from various schools, Government and aided, during the year under report was 2,153. Of these, 1,268 were from schools in Kashmir Province, and 885 from schools in Jammu Province. The number that came out successful was 1,055—the pass percentage was about 47 in the case of Jammu Province and 50.4 in the case of Kashmir Province.

Basic Education.—During the year under report, the number of Basic Schools rose to 122 from 92 of the previous year. In several of these schools further classes were opened and the staff was adequately strengthened. The articles manufactured by the students of these schools commanded a ready market. The general reaction of Basic education on the intelligence, vitality and liveliness of the children has been almost invariably favourable.

Refresher Courses.—The teachers' refresher courses were held, as usual, during the year under report. A refresher course for graduate teachers was held under the supervision of Professors in charge of B. T. Class. A fresh experiment was initiated in Kashmir by the holding of a refresher course for candidates approved for service as primary school teachers. An intensive training course was also held for the newly appointed Assistant District Inspectors.

Training of Teachers.—In order to accelerate the pace of training, the Punjab University agreed, during the year under report, to the raising of the number of seats in the Training College, Jammu, from 30 to 45. The teachers continued to receive training, as usual, in the Teachers' Training School for Basic education at Srinagar. The work of this school elicited the appreciation of distinguished visitors and educationists.

Adult Education.—During the year under report, the Government suspended the adult education movement, as a measure of economy for the duration of war. Voluntary effort in the field, however, continued at several centres and many teachers carried on the work of removing illiteracy among the adults.

B. Girls' Education.

Institutions.—The details of educational institutions for girls during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of institutions.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. High Schools (Government)	3	3
2. High Schools (Aided)	2	4
3. Middle Schools (Government)	31	33
4. Middle Schools (Aided)	12	10
5. Primary Schools (Government)	195	213
6. Primary Schools (Aided)	16	17
7. Maktabs and Patshalas	8	8
8. Training Schools	2	2
Total	259	290

Besides, there were one unaided Middle School and one unaided Primary School

Attendance.—The numbers of scholars that were reading in the girls' schools are shown below:—

Kind of institutions.	<i>No. of scholars.</i>		
	S 1999.	S. 2000.	
1. High Schools (Government) ..	1,066	1,040	
2. High Schools (Aided) ..	624	1,059	
3. Middle Schools (Government) ..	4,494	4,377	
4. Middle Schools (Aided) ..	1,816	1,959	
5. Primary Schools (Government) ..	8,449	8,740	
6. Primary Schools (Aided) ..	1,213	1,377	
7. Maktabs and Patshalas ..	264	207	
8. Training Schools ..	67	63	
9. Unaided institutions ..	..	222	
Total ..	17,993	19,044	

Classification of scholars according to communities.—The details of scholars according to communities,

attending the girls' schools are shown below :—

Name of community.	<i>No. of scholars.</i>		
	S. 1999.	S. 200	
1. Hindus { Thakurs .. 1,873 848			
Non-Thakurs .. 6,588 8,99c			
2. Muslims .. 7,676 7,143			
3. Sikhs .. 1,414 1,657			
4. Christians .. 68 66			
5. Harijans .. 327 293			
6. Buddhists .. 47 47			
Total .. 17,993 19,044			

Staff.—The number of teachers working in the Government Primary Schools, excluding those teaching the Holy Quran, was 290. Out of the total number of 213 Government Primary Schools, 149 were single-teacher primary schools. During the year under report, a larger number of qualified candidates came forward for the posts of primary school teachers. A larger number of trained teachers was also available for employment in the Department.

Training of teachers.—Of the 45 candidates who appeared in the J. V. Examination, 18 passed, and of the 17 teachers who appeared in the S. V. Examination

9 passed. One graduate candidate was deputed for the B. T. training during the year under report.

Scholarships.--A sum of Rs. 27,368 was granted as scholarships during the year under report, against Rs. 26,434 of the previous year. Of these, Rs. 1,000 was granted to the students belonging to the scheduled classes, and Rs. 600 to the students belonging to the Frontier district.

Besides, 7 post-matric scholarships of Rs. 40 each per month were granted, as usual, for education outside the State.

Refresher courses.--Refresher courses were held at Baramulla, Mattan, Muzaffarabad and Jammu. All the local teachers attended the courses. Some teachers of the boys' educational institutions also participated.

Results.--During the year under report, 97 girls appeared in the Matriculation Examination and 74 passed. The number that appeared in the Middle Standard Examination was 568 ; of these, 420 came out successful.

Craft work.--During the year under report, special attention was paid to the development of craft work. Two teachers were deputed to the Technical School, Jammu, to receive training in toy-making and drawing. Some teachers were also deputed twice a week to the Technical Institutes at Jammu and Srinagar to receive training in drawing.

Labour week.--The labour week was held in all High and Middle Schools in both Provinces, in order to teach girl students the dignity of manual labour. Their activities were generally confined to school premises.

C. Technical Education.

Number of institutions and enrolment.--The number of technical schools continued to be 8 as in the previous year. The total enrolment in all the technical schools at the close of the year under report was 298 against 319 at the close of the previous year and was made up of 154 Muslims, 127 Hindus, 3 Sikhs and 14 others. There were besides 78 soldier trainees in the Technical Schools.

Carpentry continued to be the most popular class with 44 students, then came weaving and dyeing, drawing and painting, embroidery and basket-making.

Results.—During the year under report, 207 students sat for the annual examination, and of these 179 passed. Eight students appeared in the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination. All of them were successful.

Scholarships.—An amount of Rs. 4,360 was provided in the budget for award of scholarships during the year under report. Of these, Rs. 4,085 were actually utilized.

D. Scout Movement

Number of scouts—The total number of scouts of all kinds in different parts of the State during the year under report, was 8,243.

Training courses and service camps.—The number of training camps held during the year under report was 7. These were attended by 247 scouts. Besides, 5 rallies and 24 week-end camps were held. These were attended by 1,796 scouts and 768 scouts respectively.

Twenty-four Cubmasters, 82 Scoutmasters, 125 Patrol leaders and 784 Rovers and scouts received training in scouting. The D. A. V. College, Srinagar, got 20 Rovers trained in “Ambulance Course”.

Social Service.—The scouts rendered valuable services to the pilgrims to Sri Amarnath and to people gathered together at festivals at other places. A case of life saving by scouts also came to notice at Anantnag during the year under report.

2. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Both the Public Libraries, the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu, and the Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar, continued to remain under the control of the Director of Education during the year under report.

The total number of books in stock at the close of

the year under report was 15,949 in the Sri Ranbir Library Jammu. The number in the Sri Partap Singh Library, Srinagar, was 13,750. The amount spent on the purchase of new books during the year was Rs. 3,151,- Rs. 944 for the former and Rs. 2,207 for the latter.

Below are shown the numbers of books issued to the members on loan and to the public for study in the reading rooms attached to the libraries during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Library.	<i>Books issued on loan.</i>		<i>Books issued for study in the reading rooms.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu ...	6,454	2,990	1,300	900
2. Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar.	16,733	18,680	1,402	1,345
Total ...	23,187	21,670	2,702	2,245

The Sri Ranbir Library subscribed for 32 newspapers and periodicals and the Sri Pratap Singh Library for 59, during the year under report.

3. ARCHAEOLOGY, RESEARCH AND MUSEUM DEPARTMENTS.

Archaeology.—Necessary repairs were executed to all the important monuments in charge of the Department. Excavations carried out at the Vishnu Temple at Tapar resulted in the exposure of the 3 corner temples and the discovery of 150 copper coins of the Muslim period and minor pottery and images.

Research.—During the year under report, (1) Isvara Pratyabhijna Vivrati Vimarsini, Vol. III, (2) Bhagvadgita with Rama Kanthi, and (3) Gilgit Manuscripts, Vol. III,

(Part 3) were edited and published. Karmakanda Kramavali, Vamkesvarimata Vivaranam and Gilgit Manuscripts Vol. III (Part I) remained in the Press. Dewani Dairi in Persian was ready for being sent to the Press. Two manuscripts, *viz.*, Dewani-Mushtaq in Persian and Viravaidya-ratnashara in Sanskrit were purchased during the year.

Museum.—The Government Museum at Srinagar remained open, as usual, throughout the year under report except on Thursdays and Gazetted holidays.

4. MEDICAL AID.

General.—During the year under report, the Medical Department was further reorganized. The main feature of the reorganization was the strengthening of the staff by the addition of (1) a Tuberculosis Specialist for Jammu, (2) an Epidemic Officer for Kashmir, (3) two Pathologists, one for each Province, and (4) seven Assistant Surgeons, one for each District Headquarter Dispensary.

The five-year scheme for subsidizing allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners was extended to a further period of 5 years.

Institutions.—The total number of institutions wholly maintained by the Government, including the Ayurvedic dispensary and the Unani dispensary at Jammu, at the close of the year under report, was 93. The number of subsidized dispensaries was 70. In addition to these, there were the 4 well equipped Mission Hospitals and the Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home, which were in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government.

Patients treated.—The following table will give a general idea of the work done in the Government and the subsidized and aided medical institutions in the State,

during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Work done in the institutions wholly maintained by the Government, including the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries at Jammu—		
(a) No. of Out-door patients treated ..	14,98,755	14,80,001
(b) No. of Indoor patients treated ..	10,329	11,894
(c) No. of Major operations performed..	4,627	5,453
(d) No. of Minor operations performed..	63,662	69,037
2. Work done in the subsidized dispensaries—		
(a) No. of patients treated ..	1,50,637	2,02,883
3. Work done in the Hospitals which are in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government—		
(a) No. of Out-door patients treated ..	89,413	89,526
(b) No. of Indoor patients treated ..	5,253	5,402
(c) No. of Major operations performed	1,317	1,300
(d) No. of Minor operations performed..	7,875	9,119

This gives the total number of patients treated in these institutions during the year as 17 89,706 against 17,54,387 of the previous year, and the total number of operations performed as 84,909 against 77,481 of the previous year.

Treatment in Government Hospitals.

Outdoor patients.—The following table shows the numbers of patients treated in the Government hospitals

at Srinagar and Jammu during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Hospitals.	<i>No. of patients.</i>	<i>Daily average.</i>
	S. 1999. S. 2000.	S. 1999. S. 2000.
1. State Civil Hospital, Srinagar	75,394	71,021
	350.58	307.13
2. Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh, Hospital, Jammu ..	75,355	73,968
	466.84	398.77
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ..	91,401	72,405
	292.01	229.85

Indoor patients.—The statement given below shows the indoor work done in the hospitals during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Hospitals.	<i>No. of patients.</i>	<i>Daily average.</i>
	S. 1999. S. 2000.	S. 1999. S. 2000.
1. State Civil Hospital, Srinagar	2,416	2,374
	86.65	96.75
2. Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh, Hospital, Jammu ..	2,354	2,373
	89.74	74.77
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ..	2,069	2,022
	92.54	84.46

The following table shows how the patients admitted in the hospitals were disposed of :—

Particulars.		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1. Cured ..	1,561	1,428	1,907	1,684	1,675	1,677	
2. Relieved ..	578	611	265	380	222	142	
3. Discharged	89	129	121	237	19	15	
4. Died ..	82	110	61	72	81	92	
5. Remaining..	106	96	..	..	72	96	
Total ..	2,416	2,374	2,354	2,373	2,069	2,022	
Percentage cured ..	64·61	62·7	81·43	70·96	89·60	4·69	

Surgical work.—The following table shows the surgical work done in these hospitals, as compared with the previous year :—

Hospitals.		Major operations.	Minor operations.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.
1. State Civil Hospital, Srinagar		841	802	2,137
2. Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh Hospital, Jammu ..		774	752	2,930
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar		518	579	5,443
				2,452

Decrease in minor operations in the D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, was due to the fact that the puerperal sepsis which had been common in previous years has been controlled now.

X-Ray.—The X-rays taken were 733 in the Civil Hospital at Srinagar and 1,132 in the hospital at Jammu, against 594 and 1,097 respectively of the previous year. Besides, the ultra-violet X-ray treatment was afforded in 172 cases and Infra Red-ray treatment in 30 cases in the hospital at Srinagar.

Treatment of dental diseases.—The number of patients treated for dental diseases was 13,641 in the Civil Hospital at Srinagar and 12,706 in the Jammu Hospital, against 13,446 and 14,557 respectively of the previous year. About 2,700 patients were treated for dental diseases in the Mirpur dispensary. The details of surgical work done under this head are shown below :—

Srinagar Hospital. Jammu Hospital.

Particulars.	S. 1999.		S. 2000.		S. 1999.		S. 2000.	
	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
Cleanings	1,371	56	57	42		
Stoppings	110	1,475	886	962		
Extractions	7,195	7,534	2,623	2,421		
Miscellaneous	4,990	4,576	10,991	9,615		

Anti-rabic work.—The number of cases treated in the anti-rabic centres attached to the hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu was 720—453 in the former and 267 in the latter—against 604 of the previous year—273 in the former and 331 in the latter.

Treatment in Dispensaries

Treatment of patients.—The following table shows the work done in the dispensaries during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars.	<i>Kashmir Province.*</i>		<i>Jammu Province.†</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Outdoor patients treated...	6,33,048	7,08,842	6,22,657	5,53,765
Indoor patients treated ...	1,540	2,994	1,950	2,131
Major operations performed	1,875	2,775	619	545
Minor operations performed ...	32,732	36,206	20,420	25,334
Daily average outdoor ...	2,500.85	2,754.20	2,805.44	2,542.36
Daily average indoor ...	24.94	36.30	56.50	69.15

The following table shows the disposal of indoor patients in the dispensaries during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars.	<i>Kashmir Province.*</i>		<i>Jammu Province.†</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Cured	...	1,124	2,337	1,373
Relieved	...	191	499	396
Discharged	...	81	66	128
Died	...	55	52	45
Remaining	...	89	40	8
Total	...	1,540	2,994	1,950
				2,131

*The figures for Kashmir include those treated in the dispensaries in Ladakh district, Astore and Bunji.

†The figures include the patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

In the Unani and the Ayurvedic dispensaries, Jammu, the number of patients treated was 60,808 and 46,699 respectively, against 66,186 and 48,552 respectively of the previous year.

Venereal diseases.--The work done by the venereal dispensary with its headquarter at Ramnagar, during the year under report as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

Particulars.	<i>No. of cases treated.*</i>	
	S. 1999,	S. 2000.
Syphlis	279	684
Gonorrhoea	137	403
Leprosy	9	2
Malaria	922	360
Other diseases	3,638	3,519
Total	4,985	4,968

Aided Hospitals.

The work done in the aided hospitals, during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

*These figures are included in the table under treatment of patients given above.

Particulars.	<i>E. N. Hospital, Ranawari, Srinagar.</i>			<i>St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla. Anantnag.</i>			<i>Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home, Srinagar.</i>			
	1999.	2000.	1999.	2000.	1999.	2000.	1999.	2000.	1999.	2000.
No. of beds available	... 64	64	74	74	25	30	170	170	40	40
No. of patients treated :—										
(a) Outdoor	... 8,143	7,106	33,014	35,154	66,943	16,000	12,333	16,535	28,469	14,731
(b) Indoor	... 1,156	976	719	947	71	259	2,516	2,526	581	694
Total	... 9,299	8,082	33,733	36,101	67,014	16,259	14,849	19,061	29,050	15,425
No. of operations performed :—										
(a) Major	... 287	224	26	26	88	75	624	630	323	345
(b) Minor	... 2,335	3,747	267	302	3,253	...	3,577	3,183	1,449	1,887
Total	... 2,622	3,971	293	328	3,341	75	4,201	3,813	1,772	2,232

Epidemics.

The Preventable Diseases Bureau, which was established during the previous year, carried on an intensive survey of malaria in certain parts of Jammu Province. While the survey was proceeding, the personnel engaged in the work gave valuable assistance and advice to the local authorities regarding prevention and control of the disease. Wide propaganda for the education of the people regarding the causes of the disease and the simple methods of preventing it was also undertaken. An extensive anti-malaria campaign was organized in rural areas with the close co-operation of the Rural Development and Panchayat Department.

During the year under report, cholera broke out in certain parts of both the Kashmir and the Jammu provinces. Preventive measures were soon adopted. Besides disinfections, isolation and treatment of actual cases, 1,53,652 anti-cholera inoculations were given in Kashmir Province and 56,049 in Jammu Province. There were 587 cases in Kashmir Province, of which 314 resulted in death. In Jammu Province, 74 cases out of a total of 141 cases resulted in death.

Typhus, which had appeared during the previous year, made its appearance again during the year under report. Owing to non-receipt of typhus vaccine, preventive inoculations could not be given, but all other anti-typhus measures were adopted with good results. The total number of typhus cases was 547, of which 217 resulted in death. Srinagar City reported a higher incidence of the disease during the year under report.

A few outbreaks of small-pox were reported from different parts of the State, but the disease was immediately brought under control by vaccinations and re-vaccinations.

Tuberculosis.

During the year under report, the T. B. Department, Jammu was separated from the T. B. Department,

Kashmir, under the new reorganization scheme, and the T. B. dispensary, Jammu, was abolished.

The number of new and old patients who attended the T. B. dispensaries for treatment during the year under report was 77,520 against 89,033 of the previous year. Of these, 27,752 were new cases. The number of indoor patients was 490. Of these, 136 were relieved and 249 discharged otherwise; 33 died and 72 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The number of examinations performed in the laboratories attached to the institutions for treatment of tuberculosis was 6,360 against 8,350 of the previous year. The number of operations performed was 2,435, of which 1,060 were major and 1,375 minor.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths and the birth and death rates, during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	<i>Total No. registered.</i>		<i>Rate per mille.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Kashmir Province.				
Births	55,459	26,757
Deaths	47,151	24,985
Jammu Province.				
Births	48,082	35,862
Deaths	35,260	25,608

Vaccination.

The following table shows the primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Province.	<i>Primary vaccination.</i>		<i>Re-vaccination.</i>	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Kashmir	63,801	59,989
Jammu	37,368	42,549

Medico-Legal Work.

The following table gives the numbers of post-mortems performed and the cases of simple and grievous hurts examined during the year under report in connection with medico-legal work, as compared with the previous year :—

	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Post-mortems
Grievous hurts
Simple hurts
Miscellaneous

Work in Laboratories.

The number of examinations performed in the Chemical Laboratory, Jammu, was 5,824 during the year under report, against 6,268 of the previous year. Of these,

193 were performed in connection with 62 medico-legal cases, 1,373 in connection with general and food analysis and 4,248 in connection with 2,055 pathological specimens—10 examinations were performed on dead rats. At the Bacteriological Laboratory, Srinagar, 2,451 specimens of milk and 41 specimens of water were examined. Besides, 51 other examinations were performed.

Leper Asylums.

Srinagar Asylum.—The year under report opened with 142 patients in the Leper Asylum, and 148 new cases were admitted during the year. The number of leprotic injections given was 1,490. Of the total of 290 patients in the asylum during the year under report, 142 were discharged or left voluntarily, 21 died and 127 remained in the asylum at the close of the year.

Jammu Asylum.—This asylum had 21 patients remaining from the previous year, 11 more were admitted during the year. Of the total of 32 patients, 12 were discharged and 20 remained in the asylum at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

The total actual expenditure on the maintenance of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 11,62,400 against Rs. 9,60,000 of the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—FINANCE, INCOME TAX, ETC.

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Below are given the final figures of receipts and expenditure of the State during the year under report :—

Receipts.

Head.	Amount.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	...	77,30,900
2. Customs	...	82,81,400
3. Forests	...	1,02,14,800
4. Excise	...	5,06,000
5. Grazing	...	4,05,600
6. Stamps	...	9,68,600
7. Income Tax	...	11,31,300
8. Property in British India	...	86,000
9. Interest	...	10,47,800
10. Administration of Justice	...	2,77,100
11. Jails	...	47,900
12. Police	...	88,500
13. Minor Departments	...	2,12,700
14. Education	...	90,100
15. Medical	...	16,600
16. Industrial Administration	...	35,900
17. Agriculture	...	2,13,000
18. Roads and Buildings	...	12,29,300
19. Railways	...	1,44,300
20. Commercial Departments	...	36,71,600
21. Electricity	...	8,40,600
22. Telegraphs and Telephones	...	2,06,100
23. Irrigation	...	4,66,100
24. Army	...	2,76,800
25. Stationery and Printing	...	1,14,700
26. Miscellaneous	...	3,61,300
Total		3,86,65,000

Expenditure.

Head.	Amount.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	...	9,45,600
2. Customs	...	7,13,600
3. Forests	...	23,57,700
4. Income Tax and Stamps	...	54,400
5. Interest	...	4,51,900
6. Civil List	...	24,91,700
7. State Departments	...	11,52,300
8. General Administration	...	20,77,700
9. Administration of Justice	...	5,52,400
10. Jails	...	2,12,00
11. Police	...	15,18,400
12. Political	...	1,82,500
13. Minor Departments	...	61,800
14. Education	...	28,74,200
15. Medical	...	11,62,400
16. Industrial Administration	...	1,24,900
17. Agriculture and Horticulture	...	1,63,500
18. Civil Veterinary	...	1,96,500
19. Co-operative	...	1,40,600
20. Panchayats and Rural Uplift	...	3,50,100
21. Roads and Buildings	...	24,80,900
22. Sericulture	...	25,88,200
23. Drug Research	...	2,56,800
24. Other Industries	...	3,95,600
25. Electric Department	...	4,24,900
26. Telegraphs and Telephones	...	2,02,100
27. Irrigation	...	2,94,000
28. Army	...	74,72,700
29. Pensions and Gratuities	...	12,44,500
30. Stationery and Printing	...	5,11,900
31. Refunds	...	5,13,000
32. Miscellaneous	...	2,86,000
33. Capital Expenditure not charged to revenue	...	31,86,400
Total	...	3,76,63,000

The following statement shows the details of capital expenditure not charged to revenue, during the year under report :—

	Head.		Amount.
			Rs.
Irrigation	5,500
Sericulture	1,46,700
Electric	4,13,200
Telegraphs	7,300
Forests	1,05,100
Roads and Buildings	24,17,000
Visitors Bureau	70,600
Rosin and Turpentine, etc.	11,900
Drug Industry	4,000
Glass "	5,100
Total		...	<u>31,86,400</u>

The following figures show the opening and the closing balances and the financial position of the State during the year under report :—

	<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.
1. Opening balance	36,65,700
2. Receipts of the year	<u>3,86,65,000</u>
Total		...	<u>4,23,30,700</u>

Expenditure.

1. Expenditure during the year	...	...	3,76,63,000
2. Add result of debt heads	...	...	32,40,500
3. Closing balance	...	...	<u>14,27,200</u>
Total		...	<u>4,23,30,700</u>

2. INCOME TAX

General.—During the year under report, there was satisfactory increase both in the demand and the realizations. This is attributable to (1) the larger war profits made by businessmen, and (2) the employment of better methods of assessment. Further steps were taken to check evasion of the income-tax.

Demand.—The following table compares the demand of income-tax during the year under report with that of the previous year in approximate lakhs of rupees.—

Particulars.	S. 1999.	S. 2000
Salary Circle	1.28	1.62
Kashmir Province	3.59	8.84
Jammu „	1.77	3.96
Total	6.64	14.42

Realizations.—The realizations including the deductions made at the source from salaries and pensions were Rs. 11,21,810. The refunds made amounted to Rs. 27,977, against Rs. 18,198 of the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 54,000. Deducting from this the portion of expenditure debitible to the Stamps Department, calculated at one-fifth of the total cost, the net expenditure of the Income Tax Department came to Rs. 43,200. The percentage of expenditure to total receipts of income-tax during the year under report was 3.8 against 8.5 of the previous year.

Income-tax appeals.—The number of appeals for disposal by the Chief Income Tax Officer was 207 during the year under report. Of these, 169 appeals were disposed of, leaving 38 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals filed in the court of the Minister-

in-charge of the Income Tax Department was 154 ; 20 appeals remained pending from the previous year. Of the total of these 174 appeals, 74 were disposed of and 100 remained pending at the close of the year.

3. STAMPS.

General.—During the year under report, the administrative control of the Income Tax and Stamp Officer's office was transferred from the Accountant General to the Revenue Secretariat. The Accountant General continued to be the Commissioner of Stamps. During the year under report, 25 courts and offices were inspected and the total amount of stamp deficiency detected, including penalty on instruments not duly stamped, amounted to Rs. 801, out of which Rs. 369 were recovered or adjusted on receipt of explanations furnished by courts and offices concerned.

Receipts.—The total revenue from all heads under stamps during the year under report was Rs. 11,61,827 against Rs. 9,42,729 of the previous year.

The details of revenue, as compared with those of the previous year, are given below :—

Particulars.		S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Judicial stamps	..	Rs. 86,678	Rs. 75,560
Revenue stamps	..	2,50,514	3,16,255
Bill and Receipt stamps	..	33,597	43,204
Hundi	..	1,569	1,500
Telegraph stamps	..	75,884	1,05,909
Court fee labels	..	3,89,434	4,74,971
Copying fee	..	34,296	44,579
Special adhesive	..	2,243	3,229
Paper	..	10,830	17,433
Service Telegraph stamps	..	54,769	57,037
Total	..	9,39,814	11,39,677
Duty and penalty on unstamped documents ..		353	433
Recovery on pauper suits ..		2,180	20,329
Miscellaneous ..		382	1,388
Total	..	2,915	22,150
GRAND TOTAL	...	9,42,729	11,61,827
Net increase in S. 2000	...	Rs. 2,19,098	

The increase in revenue during the year under report, was mainly due to larger investments in immovable property and increased litigation.

The incidence of stamps revenue after deducting receipts under Telegraph, Service Telegraph and other miscellaneous heads was Rs. 242.8 per mille, against 190 per mille of the previous year.

Printing.—A timely indent for printing stamps was placed with the Master, Security Printing, India, but due to transport difficulties, only a small quantity of impressed revenue stamps and adhesive stamps was received during the year under report. Stamps worth Rs. 36,800 were super-printed into the revenue stamps at the Central Jail Press, Srinagar.

British Indian Stamps.—An abstract of the receipts and issues of British Indian ordinary stamps and service postage stamps is given below in round figures :—

Ordinary postage stamps.

	Rs.
Opening balance ..	.. 1,00,800
Receipts during the year ..	.. 5,87,200
	Total .. 6,88,000
Issues during the year ..	.. 5,51,800
Closing balance ..	.. 1,36,200

Service postage Stamps.

Opening balance ..	.. 41,500
Receipts during the year ..	.. 2,06,300
	Total .. 2,47,800
Issues during the year ..	.. 2,12,000
Closing balance ..	.. 35,800

The receipts under Service Postage Stamps included Service Stamps for Rs. 20,000 allowed annually free of cost by the Government of India.

Owing to the abnormal increase in the demand for postal stationery, the imprest of 1½ lakh of rupees held by His Highness's Government on behalf of the Postal Department of the Government of India was raised to Rs. 5 lakhs for the duration of the war.

Expenditure.—The following statement shows the details of expenditure as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Discount.	Refunds.	Printing charges.	Total.
S. 1999	..	17,816	4,064	21,372
S. 2000	..	22,495	5,836	6,203
Increase	.	4,679	1,772	..
Decrease	15,169
Net decrease	8,718

4. INSURANCE FUND.

Total business.—The total number of policies issued during the year under report was 344 covering Rs. 2,67,200 against 265 covering Rs. 2,13,800 of the previous year. Of these, 86 policies covering Rs. 1,17,700 were issued under the ordinary rules, and 258 covering Rs. 1,49,500 under the compulsory rules.

Claims.—There occurred 13 deaths during the year under report, involving a sum of Rs. 10,000. The total number of deaths up to the close of the year under report, was 28, covering Rs. 23,500. Of these, 14 cases covering Rs. 12,500 have been settled and payments made to the claimants concerned. The remaining 14 cases remained pending for want of succession certificates.

Forfeiture of policies.--Policies of 10 defaulters covering Rs. 5,500 were forfeited during the year under report. The total number of policies forfeited up to the close of the year under report was 23, covering Rs. 24,000.

Balance.--The year under report started with a balance of Rs. 1,72,702 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,59,037.

5. PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Administrative Control.--The administrative control of the property continued to be with the Revenue Commissioner.

Income.--The total receipts amounted to Rs. 86,050 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,28,109 of the previous year.

Decrease in the receipts was due to the recovery of amounts due from Jallo villages during the previous year.

Expenditure.--The expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,435 during the year under report, against Rs. 31,624 in the previous year.

General.--Some shop sites in Lahore were auctioned during the year under report, and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,75,300.

CHAPTER VIII.—JURISDICTIONAL JAGIRS.

I. POONCH JAGIR.

General.—The total area of the Poonch *jagir* is over 1,600 square miles. The *jagir* lies between $33^{\circ}5'$ and $34^{\circ}2'$ North latitude and 73° and $74^{\circ}5'$ East longitude. On the north-east and south it is bounded by Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and on the west by the Tehsils of Kahoota and Murree. The climate is generally temperate in summer and cold in winter. The annual rainfall is over 60 inches. The population of the *jagir*, at the census of 1941, was 4,21,828, excluding Karloop, which was included in the census of Jammu Province. The principal languages spoken in the *jagir* are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari.

General Administration.—During the year under report, Lala Seva Ram Suri acted as Guardian to the minor Raja, Shiv Rattan Dev Singhji, who continued to receive education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayoom, Administrator Poonch, was succeeded by Mr. M. A. Shahmiri on 1st May 1943. L. Chet Ram Chopra continued as Wazir of Poonch.

The *jagir* is represented in the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha by 4 members, 3 elected and one nominated.

Land Revenue.—The area under cultivation during the year under report was 2,15,722 acres against 2,15,390 acres of the previous year.

During the year under report, the condition of crops was normal. The prices of food-stuffs continued to remain high. To supplement the food supplies, ten thousand maunds of wheat were imported from the Punjab. Certain necessities of life such as salt, sugar, kerosene oil and matches were put under control.

The land revenue demand for S. 2000 was Rs. 4,27,066, of which Rs. 4,13,231 was realized. The *Tirni* demand amounted to Rs. 53,074 of which Rs. 52,166 was recovered.

Panchayats.—There were 29 panchayats in the *jagir*

as in the previous year. The number of cases for disposal with these *panchayats* was 3,041—2,326 civil and 715 criminal, including 713 and 148 criminal respectively pending from the previous year. Of these, 1,649 civil cases and 565 criminal cases were disposed of during the year under report. Revision applications were filed in 47 cases.

Besides judicial work, the *panchayats* were engaged in uplift work in general.

Agriculture.—The Agriculture Department continued to inculcate better methods of agriculture by propaganda and instructional posters. The Horticulture Department sold 3,400 fruit grafts and distributed a quantity of sugar-cane seed, free of cost, among the *zamindars*.

Co-operative Societies.—The total number of societies at the close of the year under report was 285 against 282 of the previous year. Of these, 2 were Central Banks, 271 Agricultural Credit Societies 7 Non-Agricultural Societies and 2 Co-operative Stores, one was a Co-operative Primary School and 2 were societies for purchase and sale of radios and oil and soap. The membership of all these societies was 7,619 and the working capital Rs. 6,68,166. Seven societies got their decennial accounts settled during the year under report.

Industries.—During the year under report, the resin industry continued to show a steady progress. Soap making, pottery, oil making and tannery are the chief cottage industries in the *jagir*. The Sericulture Department produced silk of various grades worth about Rs. 14,000. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,900. An exhibition of local industries and home products was, as usual, held in the *jagir*.

Forests.—Of the total area of the *jagir* under forests, 599.8 square miles are protected, but open to grazing, 600 square miles are undemarcated and 3,360 acres are reserved. During the year under report, the conditions regarding natural regeneration were unsatisfactory, on account of the very heavy brunt of uncontrolled grazing. To supplement natural regeneration, about two maunds of *deodar* seeds

were sown, in addition to the seeds of other species, and *kuth* plantation was extended. *Digitalis* showed progress and more sowings were carried out during the year under report. The heavy rains were not favourable for resin operations. The number of trees tapped was 15,737 with 20,176 channels, against 19,484 trees with 24,800 channels tapped in the previous year.

The receipts of the Forest Department, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,28,973 against Rs. 1,49,991 of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 28,126 against Rs. 27,165 of the previous year.

During the year under report, one licence was issued for big game, 8 for small game and 52 for fishing by traps.

Excise.—During the year under report, 16,980 bottles and 3 chhataks of plain liquor and 2,594 bottles of spiced liquor were distilled against 16,159 bottles of plain liquor and 2,024 bottles of spiced liquor distilled during the previous year. Two maunds and 30 seers of opium was purchased from His Highness's Government on cash payment. No *charas* was purchased during the year. The consumption was 2 maunds and 10 seers of opium, 27 seers and 8 chhataks of *charas* and 21,554 bottles of liquor, against 1 maund 26 seers and 10 chhataks of opium, 30 seers and 5 chhataks of *charas* and 19,822 bottles of liquor of the previous year.

The number of excise shops during the year under report remained 10 as in the previous year.

The total receipts of the Department during the year under report were Rs. 36,476 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,049.

Criminal Justice.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 17 as in the previous year. The number of offences during the year under report, including the closing balance of the previous year, was 4,721 involving 14,551 persons, against 5,816 involving 13,540 persons of the previous year. Out of these, 3,636 cases involving 11,346 persons were disposed of. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted, convicted, committed or referred

and otherwise disposed of were 57, 37, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The number of cases affecting the human body was 1,007 against 895 of the previous year. Cases of abduction reported during the year numbered 202 against 82 of the previous year. Twelve persons were required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and good behaviour.

The number of appeals pending in the appellate courts was 98 involving 130 persons against 87 involving 124 persons of the previous year. Of these, 91 appeals involving 122 persons were disposed of during the year. The number of revision petitions was 55, of which 50 were disposed of.

Civil Justice.—The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction during the year was 8. The number of cases pending disposal was 3,391 against 3,134 of the previous year. Of these, 2,439 cases were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decree was 2,369 against 2,601 of the previous year. Of these, 913 applications were disposed of. The amount realized in the execution of decrees was Rs. 48,261 against Rs. 36,136 of the previous year.

There were 2 appellate courts during the year under report. The number of appeals pending in these courts was 257 against 184 of the previous year. Of these, 189 were disposed of.

The number of processes issued during the year was 13,798 and the amount of processes fees realized was Rs. 3,108.

*Civil Justice under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.**—The number of courts exercising powers under the A. R. A. during the year under report was 7, as in the previous year. The number of suits pending disposal was 991 against 1,147 of the previous year. Of these, 719 cases were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,553 against 1,827 of the previous year.

*The information given under this head is included under Civil Justice.

Of these, 522 applications were disposed of. The realizations in the execution of decrees amounted to Rs. 37,374 against Rs. 26,576 of the previous year. The number of appeals pending was 2, which were disposed of.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered during the year under report was 3,145. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 25,642.

Jails.—The numbers of convicts and under-trials in the Poonch jail, on the opening of the year under report were 50 and 2 respectively. At the close of the year the numbers stood at 44 and 12 respectively. New admissions during the year under report were 186 convicts and 111 under-trial.

Police.—The total sanctioned strength of the Police force during the year under report was one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 15 Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 58 Head Constables and 388 Foot-Constables. Three probationary Sub-Inspectors and 2 Head Constables returned after completion of their training at the Police Training School, Srinagar. New recruits were given proper training in the Police Lines at Poonch.

Crime.—The total number of cases, that were reported during the year was 366, of which 223 were admitted, 54 remained untraced and 2 were under investigation. Out of 167 cases which were taken to the court, 85 ended in conviction and 68 in acquittal, and 14 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons arrested and challaned was 286 of which 106 were convicted and 143 acquitted.

Works of Public utility.—The expenditure on works of public utility and repairs, including the establishment amounted to Rs. 1,30,581, against Rs. 80,472 of the previous year.

The number of lighting installations at the close of the year under report was 902 against 693 at the close of S. 1999. The receipts under electricity were Rs. 10,363 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,169.

Education.—During the year under report, the number of educational institutions in the *jagir* remained at 149 as in the previous year. The number of scholars attending these institutions was 12,982 against 12,523 of the previous year. Scholarships sanctioned amounted to Rs. 7,900 against Rs. 4,900 of the previous year. Grant-in-aid paid to schools, *maktab*s and *patshala*s amounted to Rs. 7,920 as in S. 1999. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,00,985.

Medical.—The total number of hospitals and dispensaries wholly maintained by the administration during the year under report was 11 as in the previous year. The number of patients treated was 1,96,218. The number of operations performed was 4,589, of which 310 were major and 4,279 minor. Besides 9,540 patients were treated at the subsidized dispensary at Mandhol. The expenditure on medical aid, including civil veterinary amounted to Rs. 67,870 against Rs. 65,632 of the previous year.

Civil Veterinary.—The administration maintains a *Saddar* veterinary dispensary and a touring veterinary dispensary. The number of cattle treated was 8,643; the number of operations performed was 512, including 411 castrations. There was an outbreak of Haemorrhagic septicaemia in the *illaqa* during the year under report, which was checked by the introduction of serum injections. The total number of animals inoculated against the disease was 2,046.

Municipality.—The Municipal Committee consists of 14 members, of whom 7 are elected, 4 are nominated and 3 are officials. The Zenana Park was properly maintained. Necessary repairs were effected in the Serai building, and it was used by 646 travellers during the year. The expenditure on city improvement amounted to Rs. 2,848 during the year under report, and 66 cases of infringement of municipal bye-laws and rules were challaned in the courts. Of these, 21 ended in conviction and 45 were compounded departmentally.

Finance.—The following statements show the estimates of receipts and expenditure under major heads

during the year under report as compared with the actuals of the previous year :—

Statement of Receipts.

Head.		Actuals of S. 1999.	Revised estimates for S. 2000.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	..	5,17,297
II.	Customs	..	1,93,742
III.	Forests	..	1,51,295
IV.	Excise	..	70,507
V.	Grazing	..	52,866
VI.	Stamps	..	82 115
VII.	Interest (Reserved)	..	48,604
VIII.	Administration of Justice	..	30,469
IX.	Jail	..	6,929
X.	Police	..	832
XI.	Education	..	6,264
XII.	Roads and Buildings	..	10,837
XIII.	Sericulture	..	835
XIV.	Electricity	..	7,655
XV.	Telephone	..	375
XVI.	Stationery	..	2,919
XVII.	Miscellaneous	..	23,051
		Total ..	12,06,592 11,19,400

Statement of Expenditure.

Head.		Actuals S. 1999.	Revised estimates for S. 2000.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	..	..	44,958 45,300
2. Customs	..	..	4,913 ..
3. Excise	..	..	822 1,200
4. Forests	..	..	24,981 30,700
5. Interest	..	..	11,489 10,000
6. Raja Sahib and Family (Reserved)	..	2,11,332	2,46,000
7. Reception (Reserved)	..	1,351	1,800
8. Stables Do.	..	5,321	5,800
9. General Administration	..	86,623	1,05,200
10. Administration of Justice	..	33,777	36,900
11. Jail	..	17,964	13,600
12. Police	..	1,09,493	1,14,500
13. Education	..	92,743	1,14,900
14. Medical	..	61,325	71,300
15. P. W. D. Roads and Buildings	..	54,695	57,900
16. Sericulture	..	7,191	6,100
17. Electric Department	..	7,746	7,900
18. Telephones	..	483	1,900
19. Minor Departments	..	9,981	13,400
20. Pensions and Gratuities	..	59,743	57,000
21. Stamps	..	2,095	6,000
22. Refunds and Drawback	..	902	800
23. Stationery and Printing	..	10,497	20,000
24. Miscellaneous	..	29,839	15,900
25. Dharmarth (Reserved)	..	7,781	8,000
Total	..	8,98,045	9,92,700

2. CHENANI.

General.—Chenani is a *jagir* in Jammu Province consisting of 47 villages, of which 7 are held in proprietary rights by the *illaqadar*. It is bounded on the north by Ramban, on the east and west by Udhampur and on the south by Ramnagar. The population of the *jagir* according to the census of 1941 was 11,796.

Administration.-- The Raja Shih exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge on the executive and criminal side. Appeals lie to and revisional supervision vests in the High Court of Judicature of the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Raja Sahib's orders in revenue matters are final. He has a Wazir to assist him in administering the affairs of the *jagir*.

Revenue Demand.--The total revenue demand, including cesses and grazing fee during the year under report was Rs. 26,158, of which Rs. 21,381 was realized.

Forests.--During the year under report, the income from the sale of timber was Rs. 12,507 as compared with Rs. 24,906 during the previous year. Besides, Rs. 3,029 were realized from other sources.

Education.--During the year under report, the number of schools in the *jagir* continued to be 3 as in the previous year. The number of scholars on the rolls was 127.

Justice.--The total number of criminal cases—original cases, appeals, revisions and miscellaneous—under disposal in different courts during the year under report, was 274 as compared with 241 of the previous year. Out of these, 197 were disposed of and 77 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of civil suits, appeals etc., under disposal was 179 against 225 of the previous year. Of these, 133 were decided and 46 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of revenue and miscellaneous cases dealt with was 403, of which 352 were decided and 51 remained pending.

Revenue and Expenditure.--The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 65,615 against Rs. 68,848 of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,329 against Rs. 56,705 of the previous year.

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APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

List of Chief Officers at the end of S. 2000.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.
1	Sir B. Nar Singh Rau, C. I. E.	Prime Minister	10-2-1944
2	K. B. Jafar Ali Khan, M. B. B.	Home Minister	23-11-1941
3	R. B. Pt. Ram Chandra Kask	Minister-in-Waiting and Army Minister	23-11-1941
4	Sir Peter H. Clutterbuck, Kt., C. I. E., C. B. E., M. I. B. (Silver) V. D.	Development Minister	22-11-1941
5	L. Havell Rau, M. A., LL. B.	Chief Secretary	23-11-1941
6	Captain R. G. Wreford	Special Secretary, Controller of Supplies	12-3-1943
7	R. B. Gangi Nath	Chief Justice	24-6-1942
8	Do.	President, Praja Sabha	1-8-1943
9	M. A. Shahmiri, B. A. (Hons.) LL. B. (Pan.) LL. M. (Lond.) Bar-at-Law.	Administrator Poona	1-5-1943
10	Q. Masud Hassan, M. A., LL. B.	Judge High Court	20-7-1940
11	Mr. Janki Nath Wazir, B. A., LL. B. (London), Barat-Law.	Judge High Court	2-12-1935
12	Pt. Bishamber Nath, B. A.	Sessions Judge	13-3-1934

13	L. Parkat Rai, B. A., LL. B.	...	Session Judge	...	1-5-1943
14	Pt. Lok Nath Sharma, B. A., LL. B.	...	Advocate Gener. I	...	July 1940
15	Wazir Feroz Chaudhary, B. A.	...	Revenue Commissioner	...	11-7-1942
16	Pt. Mahajit Khanen Dhar, B. A., LL. B.	...	Governor	...	7-8-1942
17	Major Pritam Singh	...	Governor	...	12-8-1942
18	Mr. Brij Lal Nehru, M. A. (Oxon)	...	Accountant General and Financial Adviser	...	17-11-1940
19	Wazir Tej Ram Ji -	...	General Treasurer	...	13-11-1920
20	Brevet Col. Sir R. N. Chopra, Kt. O.I.E., I. M. S. M.A.M.D., sc. d (Cantab), F. R. C. P. (London), F. N. I.	...	Director, Drug Research	...	28-8-1943
21	Pt. G. L. Vaishnavi, M. B., B. S. (Punjab), F. R. C. S. (Edin), F. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow), D. O. M. S. (London), D. L. C. R. C. B & S. (Engg.), F. R. S. T. M. & H. (Engg.).	...	Director of Medical Services..	...	28-8-1943
22	Pt. Gwash Lal Koul, M. B., B. S. (Hons.) (Punjab), M. B. C. P., L. R. O. P. (Lond.), M. R. O. S. (England).	...	Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Srinagar.	26-3-1942	
23	Dr. Barkat Ram, M. B., B. S., L. R. O. P. (London), M. R. O. P. (England).	...	Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Jammu	14-6-1942	
24	Dr. Noor Hussain, M. B., B. S., D. P. H. (Edin.)	...	Deputy Director, Medical Services	...	21-C-1942
25	Mr. K. G. Salvidain, M. Ed.	...	Director of Education	...	14-6-1938
26	Mrs. E. Chawner, B. A. (Hons.) (Oxon). Diploma Education.	...	Deputy Director of Women's Education	22-8-1939	
27	Mr. D. N. Gupta, B. Sc. (Hons.) Bristol (Eng.)	...	Chief Engineer, P. W. Deptt

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APPENDIX I.—(continued).

No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.
23	Mr. R. L. Narayanan, B. E., B. Sc. (Hons.) (London) M. J. E. E.	Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Departments.	11-3-1941
29	Mr. R. S. Bell, I. P. (Rtd.)	Inspector General of Police —	4-8-1938
30	Rao Sahib Lt.-Col. Baldev Singh Samyal, B.A. (Hons.)	Senior Superintendent of Police —	23-2-1936
31	S. Prithi Nandan Singh	“ “ “ ” ”	—
32	Rao Sahib Rattan Singh Jamwal, B. A. ..	“ “ “ ” ”	21-10-1942
33	S. Wazir Mohammed Khan	Principal, Police Training School ..	28-7-1932
34	R. B. Col. Baldev Singh Pathania ..	Inspector General, Customs and Excise	31-1-1942
35	L. Bhagwan Das Mengi, B. A. —	Inspector, Customs and Excise ..	20-6-1942
36	Ch. Bhim Sen, B. Sc. ..	“ “ “ ” ”	26-1-1931
37	T. C. Wasir, M. A. ..	Chief Director of Sericulture ..	2-11-1940
38	Mr. Hakim Ali, B. A., P. B. D. S. (Milan.)	Director of Sericulture ..	16-7-1942
39	Pt. Des Raj Dogra, P. B. D. S. (Milan.) ..	Director of Sericulture ..	16-7-1942
40	Dr. B. K. Bhan, M. A., Ph. D. ..	Director of Statistics and Economic Intelligence.	1-1-1943
			13-12-1943

41	R. B. Lala Ram Lal	—	—	Director of Industries	..	..	16-5-1941
42	R. S. Pandit Shamsundar Lal Dhar, B. A.	—	—	Rural Development & Panchayat Officer	..	..	28-10-1937
43	Pt. Mukand Ram Fotadar, B. Sc. (Agri), M. Sc. (Horti) (Califf)	..	..	Director Agriculture	..	..	6-8-1932
44	L. Pritam Chandra Rao	..	..	Registrar, Co-operative Societies	..	..	14-11-1939
45	Ft. Vedh Lal Wazir, M. A., O. V. S. I. A. D. (Hons.)	..	..	Superintendent, Veterinary	..	..	31-7-1934
46	Kh. Ali Shah, B. A.	..	..	Director Food Control	..	..	15-10-1940
47	Th. Hansem Singh Pathania, B. A., P. F. S.	—	—	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests	..	..	4-1-1943
48	Th. Haqiqat Singh Jemwai, M. F.	..	..	Conservator of Forests	..	..	19-8-1934
49	R. B. Lala Mulk Raj Gondatra, B. A., P. F. S.	..	..	..	..	..	8-4-1936
50	L. Devi Saran, M. A. (Dip.) Forestry (Orxon)	..	..	..	..	..	1-12-1941
51	L. Shadil Lal Vaidhera, B. A. (Hons.), P. F. S.	..	..	..	..	..	20-11-1940
52	M. Ghulam Mohammad, B. A., LL. B.	..	..	Director Visitors' Bureau	..	..	22-8-1938
53	Pt. Madhusudan Koul, M. A., M. O. L.	..	..	Superintendent, Archaeology & Research	..	..	17-10-1936
54	Ch. Niaz Ahmad, B. A., LL. B.	..	..	Law Secretary and Legal Remembrancer	..	..	28-4-1943
55	L. Shiv Ram Saraf, B. A. (Hons.), LL. B.	..	..	Secretary to Government, Praja Sabha	..	..	23-12-1941
56	I. Bhim Sen Mahey, B. A., LL. B.	..	..	Deputy Officer Secretary (Local)	..	..	20-1-1942
57	Q. Ferz Din	..	..	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department	..	..	13-4-1941
58	Th. Hira Singh	..	..	Secretary to Government, Home Department	..	..	12-8-1943

APPENDIX I.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.
59	Pt. Rughnath Mattu	.. .. ..	Secretary to Government, Development Department
60	S. Nasar Hussain Shah, B. A., LL.B.	.. .. ..	Deputy Chief Secretary (General)
61	Pt. Shanker Lal Koul, M. A.	.. .. ..	Publicity Officer
62	Ram Lal Khajuria, M. Sc., D. B. (Dip.), I. F. S.	.. .. ..	Director Tawaza
			4-1-1943
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
63	Major General H. L. Scott, C. B., D. S. O., M. C. P.	Chief of the Military Staff .. ..	.. ..
64	R. B. Ghansar Singh	.. .. ..	General Staff Officer
65	Uddhay Chand, B. A.	.. .. ..	Brigade Commander
66	Rajindar Singh	.. .. ..	.. ..
			14-5-1942
			16-2-1943
			14-5-1942

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during S. 2000.

1. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act.
 2. The Town Planning (Amendment) Act.
 3. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.
 4. The Press and Publications (Amendment) Act.
 5. The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act.
 6. The Sugar Excise Duty Act.
 7. The Workmen's Compensation Act.
 8. The Land Preservation Act.
 9. The Jammu and Kashmir Defence (Amendment) Act, S. 2000.
 10. The Jammu and Kashmir Constitution (Amendment) Act.
 11. The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Courts (Amendment) Act.
 12. The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.
 13. The Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue (Amendment) Act.
 14. The Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.
 15. The Jammu and Kashmir Co-operative Credit Societies (Amendment) Act.
 16. The Jammu and Kashmir Limitation (Amendment) Act.
 17. The Jammu and Kashmir Civil Procedure Code (Second) Amendment Act.
 18. The Ladakh Buddhist Succession to Property Act,
 19. The Trades Marks Act.
 20. The Drugs Act.
 21. The Venereal Diseases Act.
 22. The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Act, S. 2000.
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List of ordinances passed in S. 2000.

- I. The Enemy Agents Ordinance.
- II. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Drivers' Ordinance.
- III. The Police (Resignation of office) Ordinance.
- IV. The Registration of Foreigners Act (Extending) Ordinance.
- V. The Special Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance.
- VI. The Penalties (enhancement Amendment) Ordinance.

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APPENDIX II.—(*concluded*).

- VII. The Jammu and Kashmir Collective Fines (Amendment) Ordinance.
- VIII. The Jammu and Kashmir War Injuries (Amendment) Ordinance.
- IX. The Collective Fines (Amendment) Ordinance.
- X. The Jammu and Kashmir Essential Service (maintenance) Ordinance.
- XI. The Jammu Enquiry Committee Ordinance.
- XII. The Special Criminal Courts (Repeal) Ordinance,
- XIII. The Exemption from Local Taxation Ordinance
- XIV. The Special (powers) Ordinance to Tehsildars of Kashmir Valley.
- XV. The Temporary Excise Duty Sugar Ordinance.
- XVI. The Military Stores (Unlawful possession) Ordinance
- XVII. The Subversive Activities (Ordinance).
- XVIII. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Ordinance.
- XIX. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.

Notifications passed during S. 2000.

- 1- L/2000. Amendment to Criminal Rules.
- 2- L/2000. Amendments to Civil Rules.
- 3- L/2000. Amendments to Legal Practitioners' Rules.
- 4- L/2000. Amendments to Legal Practitioners' Rules.
- 5- L/2000. Leave and conditions of Service of Advocate General.
- 6- L/2000. Powers under rule (4) 126 Defence Act to the Controller Supplies
- 7- L/2000. Amendment to Jammu and Kashmir Army Rules.

12th April 1914.

APPENDIX III.

List of Laws in force in Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 2000.

1. The State Gazette *Ain* No. 12 of S. 1945.
2. The Law regarding Floating of Skins of S. 1946.
3. The Ranbir Penal Code (No. XII of S. 1989), S. 1949.
4. The Oaths Act of S. 1950.
5. The Indian Savings Bank Act of S. 1952.
6. The Treasure Troves Rules of S. 1952.
7. The Indian Post Office Act of S. 1952.
8. The Customs Act of S. 1958.
9. The Excise Act of S. 1958.
10. The Octroi Act of S. 1958.
11. The Fisheries Act of S. 1960.
12. The Canal and Drainage Act of S. 1963.
13. The Kashmir Silk Protection Act of S. 1964.
14. The River Rules of S. 1964.
15. The Small Causes Court Act of S. 1968.
16. The Judicial Officers Protection Act of S. 1971.
17. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of S. 1971
18. The Explosive Substances Act of S. 1971.
19. An Act for Prevention of Incitement of Murder of S. 1971.
20. The Telegraph Act of S. 1974.
21. The Food Adulteration Act of S. 1975.
22. The Criminal Tribes Act of S. 1976.
23. The Registration of Afghans Act of S. 1976
24. The Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act No. 4 of S. 1971.
25. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. 5 of S. 1977.
26. The Bankers Books Evidence Act No. 6 of S. 1977.
27. The Court Fees Act No. 7 of S. 1977.
28. The Cattle Trespass Act No. 8 of S. 1977.
29. The Contract Act No. 9 of S. 1977.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

30. The Civil Procedure Code No. 10 of S. 1977.
31. The Companies Act No. 11 of S. 1977.
32. The Destruction of Records Act No. 12 of S. 1977.
33. The Evidence Act No. 13 of S. 1977.
34. The Easements Act No. 14 of S. 1977.
35. The Explosive Act No. 15 of S. 1977.
36. The Epidemic Diseases Act No. 16 of S. 1977.
37. The Fatal Accidents Act No. 17 of S. 1977.
38. The Gambling Act No. 18 of S. 1977.
39. The Guardian and Ward Act No. 19 of S. 1977.
40. The General Clauses Act No. 20 of S. 1977.
41. The Glanders and Farcy Act No. 21 of S. 1977.
42. The Legal Representatives Suits Act No. 22 of S. 1977.
43. The Legal Practitioners' Act No. 23 of S. 1977.
44. The Lunacy Act No. 25 of S. 1977.
45. The Majority Act No. 26 of S. 1977.
46. The Negotiable Instruments Act No. 27 of S. 1977.
47. The Public Servants Enquiries Act No. 28 of S. 1977.
48. The Probate and Administration Act No. 29 of S. 1977.
49. The Partition Act No. 30 of S. 1977.
50. The Prisoners Act No. 31 of S. 1977.
51. The Prisoners Act No. 33 of S. 1977.
52. The Poisons Act No. 34 of S. 1977.
53. The Registration Act No. 35 of S. 1977.
54. The Succession Property Protection Act No. 36 of S. 1977.
55. The Specific Relief Act No. 37 of S. 1977.
56. The Suits Valuation Act No. 38 of S. 1977.
57. The Succession Certificate Act No. 39 of S. 1977.
58. The Stamp Act No. 40 of S. 1977.
59. The Trust Act No. 41 of S. 1977.
60. The Transfer of Property Act No. 42 of S. 1977.
61. The State Officials Secret Act No. 43 of S. 1977.

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

62. The Muslims Dower Act No. 44 of S. 1977.
63. The Civil Courts Act No. 46 of S. 1977.
64. The Usurious Loans Act No. 47 of S. 1977.
65. The Patents and Designs Act No. 48 of S. 1977.
66. The Copyright Act No. 49 of S. 1977.
67. The Religious Endowments Act No. 50 of S. 1977.
68. The Court of Wards Act No. 52 of S. 1977.
69. The Rules regarding Public Prostitutes of S. 1977.
70. The Kuth Act of S. 1978.
71. The Tenancy Act No. II of S. 1980.
72. The Agriculturists' Relief Act No. 1 of S. 1983.
73. The Police Act No. 2 of S. 1983.
74. The Indian Treaty of Peace Order (1920, of S. 1983.
75. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act of S. 1985.
76. The Jammu and Kashmir Vaccination Act of S. 1985.
77. The Food Control Act of S. 1986
78. The Juvenile Smoking Act of S. 1986.
79. The Primary Education Act of S. 1986.
80. The Forest Act of S. 1987.
81. The Jammu and Kashmir Forests (Sale of Timber) Act of S. 1987.
82. The Legal Practitioners' Fees Act No. 7 of S. 1988.
83. The Press and Publications Act No. I of S. 1989.
84. The Jammu and Kashmir Army Act No. XIV of S. 1989.
85. The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Suspension of Sentence) Act No. 15 of S. 1989.
86. The State Soldiers' Litigation Act of S. 1989.
87. The Sapphire Mines Act No. 16 of S. 1989.
88. The Water Mills Act No. 17 of S. 1989.
89. The Criminal Procedure Code 23 of S. 1989.
90. The Jammu and Kashmir Cinematograph Act No. 24 of S. 1989.
91. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage and Property Act No. 29 of S. 1989.
92. The Plant and Crop Protection Act No. 1 of S. 1990.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

93. The Village Sanitation Act No. 5 of S. 1990.
94. The Land Acquisition Act No. 10 of S. 1990.
95. The Cruelty to Animals Prevention Act No. 13 of S. 1990.
96. The Boilers Act No. 4 of S. 1991.
97. The Income Tax Act No. 9 of S. 1991
98. The Cantonment Act No. 10 of S. 1991.
99. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act No. 11 of S. 1991.
100. The Panchayat Act No. I of S. 1992
101. The Matches (Excise duty) Act No. 5 of S. 1992.
102. The Mechanical Lighters (Excise duty) Act No. V of S. 1992.
103. The Soap (Excise duty) Act No. VII of S. 1992.
104. The Kashmir Valley Embankment Act No. VIII of S. 1992.
105. The Ladakh Frontier Crossing Act Order No. I of S. 1992.
106. The Criminal Law Amendment Act No. I of S. 1993.
107. The Right of Prior Purchase Act No. II of S. 1993.
108. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act No. VI of S. 1993.
109. The Jammu and Kashmir Aid to Agriculturists' Land Improvement Act No. VII of S. 1993.
110. The Possession Tax Repealing Act No. 2 of S. 1994.
111. The Identification of Prisoners Act IV of S. 1994.
112. The Kahcharai Act No. X of S. 1994.
113. The Wireless Telegraphy Act No. III of S. 1995.
114. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act No. V of S. 1995.
115. An Act to regulate the levy of toll on Bridges and Roads No. VIII. of S. 1995.
116. The Limitation Act No. IX of S. 1995.
117. An Act to define the Sale of Goods No. II of S. 1995.
118. The Registration of Foreigners Act No. III of S. 1996.
119. The Partnership Act No. V of S. 1996
120. An Act to repeal Kar-i-Sarkar Rules Act No. VIII of S. 1996.
121. The Jammu and Kashmir Laws Amendment Act No. X of S. 1996.
122. An Act to repeal certain Acts No. XI of S. 1996.
123. The Land Revenue Act No. XII of S. 1996.

APPENDIX III.—(*continued*).

124. The Constitution Act No. XIV of S. 1996.
125. The Insurance Act No. XV of S. 1996.
126. The Appeals to His Highness Act No. XVI of S. 1996.
127. The Jammu and Kashmir Defence Act of S. 1996
128. The Consolidation of Holdings Act of S. 1996
129. The Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Act of S. 1996.
130. The Jammu and Kashmir Foreigners Registration Act of S. 1996.
131. The Jammu and Kashmir Aircraft Act of S. 1996.
132. The Prevention of Rum Rasum Act of S. 1997.
133. The Census Act of S. 1997.
134. The House Boats and Bathing Boats Act of S. 1997.
135. The Jammu and Kashmir Local Authorities Act of S. 1997.
136. The Town Area Act of S. 1997.
137. The Maharaja's Guards Act of S. 1997.
138. The Town Planning Act of S. 1997.
139. The Jammu and Kashmir Arms Act of S. 1997.
140. The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act of S. 1997.
141. The Hindu Disposition of Property Act of S. 1997.
142. The Hindu Law of Inheritance Act of S. 1997.
143. The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act of S. 1997.
144. The Hindu Gains of Learnings Act of S. 1997.
145. The Indian Soldiers' Act of S. 1997.
146. An Act to Prohibit Polyandrous Marriages amongst Buddhists of S. 1998.
147. The Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act of S. 1998.
148. The Societies Registration Act of S. 1998.
149. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act of S. 1998.
150. The Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act of S. 1998.
151. The Jammu and Kashmir Petroleum Act of S. 1998.
152. The Jammu and Kashmir Provident Fund Act of S. 1998.
153. The Jammu and Kashmir Game Laws Act of S. 1998.
154. The Jammu and Kashmir Active Service Act of S. 1998.
155. The Jammu and Kashmir Arya Marriage Validation Act of S. 1998.

APPENDIX III.—(*concluded*).

156. The Jammu and Kashmir Factories Act of S. 1999.
157. The Jammu and Kashmir Dissolution of Muslims Marriage Act of S. 1999.
158. The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Act of S. 1999.
159. The Sugar Excise Duty Act of S. 2000.
160. The Workmen's Compensation Act of S. 2000.
161. The Land Preservation Act of S. 2000
162. The Ladakh Buddhists' Succession to Property Act of S. 2000.
163. The Trade Marks Act of S. 2000.
164. The Drugs Act of S. 2000.
165. The Venereal Diseases Act of S. 2000.

NOTE.—The principles of Hindu and Muhammedan and the Customary Laws are followed by the Courts under Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act of S. 1977.

The principles of the British Indian Law relating to Torts are followed by State Courts under authority of Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act of S. 1977.

Circular No. 201 of S. 1896 permits the State Courts to seek guidance from the principles of British Indian Laws so far as such Laws are not inconsistent with any law, rule or order enacted or expressly declared in force in the state.

The list is intended for reference only and is not intended to affect the operation of any law, rule or order included in or omitted from it.

APPENDIX IV,

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police Force for S. 2000.

Description.	No.	Pay of Grade.	<i>Punishments.</i>		<i>Rewards.</i>	
			Dismissed.	Pended, derided, or sus-	By promotion.	By money.
Inspector General of Police ..	1	1,200-00-1,600	..	.....	..	..
Senior Superintendents of Police.	4	500-50-800 500-25-700	..	.....	..	..
Superintendents of Police including Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police.	6	250-30-400 200-25-400	..	.....	..	..
Assistant Superintendents of Police excluding Superintendents of Jails.	8	225-25-350 200-20-300	..	.... .	..	..
Inspectors ..	16	100-5-150-175	-	.... ..	..	115

Sub-Inspectors	132	75-5-100	..	12	49	..	27
		<u>25-2-5.5</u>					
Head Constables	389	24-2-40	1	32	50	..	341/8
	"						
Selection Grade Constables	93	15-1/3-20	..	1	9	..	13
Foot Constables.	2,557	15-1/5-18	7	149	191	27	755/4

APPENDIX V.

The following table shows the disposal of cases after commitment—Classes I to VI during S. 2000.

Province.	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	No. of cases in which investigation was refused.	No. declared false non-complaintable mistake of law.	Contested. or dis- charged.	Accused not detected, or died.	Pending at the close of the year.
Jammu	846	2,125	2,970	1	310	565	471	536
Kashmir	1,477	3,306	4,783	....	764	1,024	625	858

Result of Police Working in important cases.

2. <i>Murder.</i>								
3. <i>Culpable Homicide.</i>								
Jammu	17	32	49	....	2	8	12	3
Kashmir	21	24	45	....	6	5	8	13

				4. Daedity.				
Jammu	..	9	17	28	....	1	1	23
Kashmir	..	19	22	41	....	17	6	11
Jammu	..	11	11	22	....	5	2	9
Kashmir	..	18	18	33	....	16	1	7
Jammu	..	201	576	776	1	72	44	253
Kashmir	..	318	465	783	....	116	68	253
Jammu	..	113	251	364	....	36	37	140
Kashmir	..	266	518	774	....	147	72	17.)
Jammu	..	38	67	95	....	17	9	45
Kashmir	..	21	30	51	....	17	3	20
Jammu	..	20	49	69	....	7	9	28
Kashmir	..	21	44	65	....	17	5	12

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the percentage of convictions in classes I to V.

Province.	S. 1907-08.	S. 1909.	S. 2000.	Increase or decrease over the last year's figure.
I. CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES.				
Jammu	22.84	35.92 +13.58
Kashmir	29.30	38.1 +7.6
II. CASES CONVICTED TO CASES TRIED.				
Jammu	48.25	55.6 +27.6
Kashmir	41.67	61.39 -23.69
III. PERSONS CONVICTED TO PERSONS TRIED.				
Jammu	54.62	21.38 41.21 +19.83
Kashmir	30.59	54.01 27.46 -26.55
IV. PROPERTY STOLEN TO PROPERTY RECOVERED				
Jammu	30.0	24.75 30.58 +5.83
Kashmir	32.58	44.64 50 +5.86

V. PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES

Jammu Province.

	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	Theft	Burglary	Kidnapping and abduction	Cattle-lifting		Murder	Culpable Homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	Theft	Burglary	Kidnapping and abduction	Cattle-lifting	
Jammu Province.	
		29·9	30·76	37·5	16·66	...	40·0	33·83	13·0	34·78
		23·80	50·0	37·5	16·66	...	49·1	35·50	13·0	+14·98
		34·78	50·0	75·0	16·66	...	49·1	35·50	13·0	+5·50
	44·9	38·83	13·0	-16·66
	21·87	38·83	13·0	-20·83
	44·68	44·31	13·0	-18·34
Kashmir Province.	25·0	31·76	21·78	-12·98
	30·0	100·0	52·6	-47·4
	40·0	50·0	37·7	-12·3
	40·0	42·8	10·0	-32·8
	30·05	23·1	20·03	-3·07
	28·7	25·53	20·8	-4·73
	67·14	22·22	21·43	-7·9
	60·0	63·8	17·24	-36·66

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries made during S. 2000.

Provinces.	Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Jammu - - -	93,036 5 0	1,67,375 4 7 ₁ ₂	23,05 1 3	48,145 11 1 ₂	2476	315			
Kashmir - - -	1,13,411 2 4	1,03,450 13 6	50,644 6 0	51,662 6 3	44,064	50.0			

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with during S. 2000.

Name of Courts.	Offences reported.	Number of persons dealt with.	Total	Persons disposed of.					
				In S. 1999.	In S. 2000.	In S. 1999.	In S. 2000.	In S. 1999.	In S. 2000.
High Court of Judicature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and 1st class Magistrates ...	3	7	...	...	...	26	...	5	10
2nd class Magistrates ...	7,151	8,869	8,067	6,1	9	13,047	13,806	2,027	382
3rd " "	4,733	6,402	2,603	552	4,349	6,299	116	424	11,513
Total ..	44,870	38,492	14,426	8,134	21,976	29,733	2,753	2,630	76,501
									79,031
									32,878
									14,034
									13,064
									309
									4,862
									12,837

Persons remaining at the end of S. 2000.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts during S. 2000.

(xxvi)

NO. OF PERSONS AND CASES.

Tribunal.	No. of Applications rejected.	SENTENCES.			PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.			REFERRED.			FURTHER ENQUIRIES, ETC., ORDERED.			PENALTIES.			COURSES.		
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
High Court of Judicature	232	...	...	178	142	74	38	40	34	...	...	...	...	3	3	36	15
Sessions Judges	678	...	...	349	268	202	151	250	167	7	7	10	6	28	20	106	59
Other Appellate Courts	317	1	1	167	125	74	47	151	89	6	2	...	...	20	10	60	43
Total Sub-Courts	995	1	1	516	393	296	193	401	256	13	9	10	6	48	30	166	102		

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits, (exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act), filed and disposed of during S. 2000.

(xxvii)

Tribunal.	Opening balance. Rs. 1999.	Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.	Total. Rs. 2000.	Disposed of during the year. Rs. 1999.	Closing balance Rs. 2000.	Value. Rs. 2000.	Suits filed during S. 2000.				
							1	2	3	4	5	6
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	60	21	25	24	85	45	64	34	21	11	2,09,224
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000 ...	63	30	71	79	134	109	104	61	30	48	67,692
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	1,396	1,598	3,894	3,941	5,280	5,639	3,692	4,420	1,598	1,119	10,29,317
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000 ...	465	569	900	1,262	1,367	1,831	798	1,248	569	583	2,28,474
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000 ...	2,065	2,271	6,096	420	7,141	8,691	4,880	6,586	2,271	2,105	7,61,641
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ...	110	102	215	223	325	324	223	261	102	63	16,640

APPENDIX X.—(continued).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 2000.						Suits disposed of during S. 2000.					
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	13	9	2	..	..	2	7	..	1	9	6	18
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	5	35	39	..	..	18	12	5	3	8	15	5
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 6,000	701	3,042	198	1,490	1,254	14	84	..	873	1,324	578	1,645
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	894	302	66	127	133	38	4	..	113	268	155	614
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 2,105	10	206	6	110	95	..	..	..	1,109	2,115	1,280	2,082
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suits regarding land and property.												
Suits for money trans-	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Suits for other rights.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was not above Rs. 100.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 100 but not above Rs. 500.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 500 but not above Rs. 1,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 1,000 but not above Rs. 5,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 5,000 but not above Rs. 50,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 50,000 but not above Rs. 5,00,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 5,00,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 50,000 but not above Rs. 5,00,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 5,00,000 but not above Rs. 50,000,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of suits whose value was above Rs. 50,000,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted and disposed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Struck-off the file.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value.	Rs. 86,062	Rs. 1,02,695	Rs. 1,84,551	Rs. 2,082	Rs. 12,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX X.—(continued).

XXIX

Tribunal.	Opening balance*	Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing balance.			Value.	Suits filed during S. 2000.		
					S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300	163	141	463	333	626	59	483	43	112	79	51,559
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 290	2	3	10	22	12	25	9	18	3	7	1,630
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	2	6	144	374	325	590	479	433	595	144	74
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50	80	84	85	151	265	43	181	193	84	45	15,899
Total	4,61	4,963	11,235	12,822	13,845	17,785	10,8	13,671	4,965	4,134	23,91,103

APPENDIX X.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 2000										Suits disposed of during S. 2000.					
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	V. line	Otherwise disposed of.	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300 ..	12	336	20	247	99	..	..	..	..	..	96	61	64	209	50,338
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	..	22	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	1,600
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ..	11	306	8	282	24	..	..	..	..	..	90	103	73	123	14,110
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ..	..	159	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	67	43	56	5,113
Total ..	3,751	8,299	52	4,157	3,676	384	107	4,121	2,460	5	2,460	4,121	2,231	4,339	20,02,843	

APPENDIX X-A.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act filed and disposed of during §. 2000.

APPENDIX X-A.—(concluded).

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APPENDIX XI.

**Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees for S. 2000
(exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act).**

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Applications brought to the register.		Value for S. 2000.		Value for Rs. 2000.		Total.	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	64	44	3,96,779	21	38	1,21,076	35	82	5,17,855	2,72,955
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000...	72	48	1,07,536	66	92	1,65,219	138	140	17,19,829	6,071
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	2,731	2,708	9,43,485	3,344	3,313	7,76,344	6,075	620	66,802	66,802
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000 ...	487	405	38,157	110	215	18,445	6,67	2	73,213	73,213
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 2,000 ...	1	1	50	2	311	73,213	2	312	10,36,462	10,36,462
Courts exercising powers upto Re. 1,000 ...	3,429	3,234	5,13,646	3,718	4,139	5,22,806	7,147	7,373	86,598	86,598
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ...	243	261	38,974	304	240	47,614	547	501	688	688
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300 ...	284	346	33,443	408	342	20,445	692	1	54	54
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ...	..	1	64	1	..	..	..	221	234	9,639
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ...	128	76	3,249	93	138	6,400	221	98	3,155	3,155
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ...	40	28	823	65	70	2,332	105	17,64,294	15,080	38,30,480
Total	7,478	7,162	20,76,186	8,202	8,968	17,64,294	15,080	16,120	38,30,480	

APPENDIX XI.—(concluded).

APPENDIX XI-A.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees under the Agriculturists' Relief Act during S. 2000.

	<i>Opening balance.</i>	<i>Applications brought to the register.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
Tribunal.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Courts exercising unlimited powers	...	2,148	1,959	Rs. 4,70,308	1,830	1,714	Rs. 4,28,870
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	...	2,052	1,992	1,82,845	2,248	3,335	3,40,457
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	...	162	128	8,688	104	1	3,149
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	...	212	114	11,012	237	104	4,896
Total	...	4,574	4,193	6,72,853	5,419	5,214	7,77,372
							9,993
							9,407
							14,50,925
							Value for S. 2000.

APPENDIX XI-A—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Disposed of.	Closing balance	Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of S. 2000.			
			Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	... 2,019	1,989	Rs. 4,42,440	1,859	1,684	4,56,738
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	— 3,308	4,019	3,62,385	1,992	1,308	1,60,917
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	... 138	80	4,652	128	109	7,185
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	... 335	110	5,383	114	108	10,625
Total	... 5,800	6,198	8,14,760	4,193	3,209	6,35,415
					Rs. 1,428	679
						1,102

**Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits (exclusive of those under the Agriculturists' Relief Act), during
S. 2000.**

(xxxvii)

		<i>Opening balance.</i>		<i>Filed during</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Disposed of during</i>		<i>Closing balance.</i>		<i>Value of appeals filed during</i>		
Tribunal.														
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		1												
Sessions Judges	—	—	273	242	583	1,014	856	1,256	616	899	240	357	3,68,462	1,61,585
Other Appellate Courts	147	45	316	463	382	518	327	428	55	90	45,119	90,803
Total	..	339	297	899	1,477	1,288	1,774	943	1,327	295	447	4,13,581	2,52,388	

APPENDIX XII.—(concluded).

(xxxvii)

Tribunal.	How Disposed Of.					
	Decisions confirmed. Decisions reversed.	Decisions affirmed. Decisions remanded for retrial.	Cases, con- tinued and otherwise disposed of.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.
Sessions Judges	276	527	103	129	87	97
Other Appellate Courts	..	..	129	299	98	151
Total	..	405	726	201	280	118
						118
						136
						118
						107
						101
						78

APPENDIX XII-A.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, during S. 2000.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.	Filed during	Total.	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during	
						S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District and Sessions Judges	...	5	8	16	26	21	34
Other Appellate Courts	...	...	9	13	54	80	63
Total	...	14	21	70	116	84	137
					63	117	21
						20	32,807
							39,974

APPENDIX XII-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	How disposed of.										
	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions never set.	Decisions amended.	Decisions remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.	S. 2000.	
District and Sessions Judges	...	9	9	...	8	4	10	...	3	...	1
Other Appellate Courts	...	20	33	8	35	14	4	12	12	5	2
Total	...	20	42	8	43	18	14	12	15	5	3

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing Number of Under-trial Prisoners in Judicial Lock-ups during S. 2000.

Province.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				No. of persons remaining at the close of S. 2000.	Total cost of prisoners and lock-ups during S. 2000. Rs.		
	No. of lock-ups.	Remaining from S. 1999.	Total.					
			Admitted during S. 2000.	S. 1999.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Jammu	...	20	38	1,243	983	1,280		
Kashmir	...	20	61	1,456	1,616	1,507		
Poonch	...	2	3	286	245	289		
Ladakh	...	3	5	15	30	20		
Total	-	45	97	2,999	2,874	3,096		
						16,940		

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents during S. 2000.

Name of Province or District.	Documents presented for registration.	Nature of Documents Presented.									
		Mortgages.		Sales-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu Province	2,887	3,188	682	676	1,425	1,464	162	186	17	25	601
Kashmir "	8,412	9,232	1,983	2,037	4,878	4,898	545	974	12	19	994
Mirpur District	1,561	2,612	136	98	955	1,499	27	57	5	6	438
Poonch "	3,459	3,154	37	67	3,105	2,682	66	59	51	42	200
Ladakh "	45	91	1	1	7	10	14	25	23
Total	16,364	18,277	2,839	2,919	10,370	10,453	814	1,301	85	92	2,512
											3,512

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APPENDIX XIV—(concluded).

Name of Province or District.	Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents remain- ing unregistered which registry has been refused.		Documents remain- ing unregistered pending enquiry at the close of	
	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S.	S. 1999.	S. 20.0.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jammu Province	2,864	3,158	16,10,752	19,5,391	21	23	2	7
Kashmir "	8,014	8,830	15,18,653	40,32,103	398	251	..	151
Mirpur District	1,543	2,586	5,94,769	16,10,058	18	26	..	..
Poonch "	3,446	3,145	8,03,365	7,14,271	13	9	..	..
Ladakh "	..	45	91	1,720	3,840	..	..	..
Total ..	16,912	17,810	45,18,629	82,45,663	450	309	2	158

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration
during S. 2000.

Description.	S. 1999.			S. 2000.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
JAMMU.						
Mortgage deeds	...	681	5,10,980	13,573 0 0	656	5,60,440 15,876 0 0
Sale deeds	...	1,423	9,35,023	.8,056 0 0	1,464	12,63,784 35,157 0 0
Wills	...	162	....	1,270 0 0	186	.... 754 0 0
Money bonds	...	17	5,153	34 0 0	25	11,695 70 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	581	1,56,591	644 0 0	827	1,49,472 1,333 0 0
Total	...	2,834	16,10,752	43,532 0 0	3,158	19,85,391 53,193 0 0
KASHMIR.						
Mortgage deeds	...	1,783	2,62,636	21,164 8 0	1,987	29,72,163 72,771 0 0
Sale deeds	...	4,680	12,46,279	54,191 0 0	4,596	10,02,926 24,265 0 0
Wills	...	545	2,177 0 0	974 3,909 0 0

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Money bonds	12	2,914	119 8 0	19	6,653	39 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	•	994	16,324	7,659 0 0	1,254	50,361	3,220 0 0
Total	...	8,014	15,118,083	85,301 0 0	8,830	4,32,103	1,04,203 0 0	
MIRPUR.								
Mortgage deeds	...	135	10,423	2,946 0 0	97	93,464	2,334 8 0	
Sale deeds	...	944	5,17,226	15,773 0 0	1,491	11,50,258	30,964 8 0	
Wills	...	26	.....	104 0 0	55	.....	227 8 0
Money bonds	...	5	399	10 0 0	6	8,736	12 0 0	
Miscellaneous	...	433	56,056	1,220 0 0	937	2,57,600	2,552 8 0	
Total	...	1,543	5,84,709	18,753 0 0	2,586	15,10,058	36,091 0 0	
LADAKH.								
Mortgage deeds	1	270	8 0 0	1	1,000	42 0 0
Sale deeds	...	7	1,450	45 0 0	10	1,576	45 0 0	
Wills	...	14	.....	56 0 0	25	1,064	92 0 0
Money bonds	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	...	23	.....	86 0 0	55	240	210 0 0
Total	...	45	1,720	195 0 0	91	3,840	389 0 0	

APPENDIX XV.—(concluded).

Description.	S. 1999.			S. 2000.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
Poornas						
Mortgage deeds	...	37	12,580	361 0 0	57	17,081
Sale deed	...	3,092	6,97,724	26,179 0 0	2,573	6,68,439
Wills	...	66	....	264 0 0	59	....
Money bonds	...	51	10,633	102 0 0	42	11,069
Miscellaneous	...	200	32,428	610 0 0	414	17,682
Total	...	3,446	8,03,365	27,536 0 0	3,145	7,14,271
GRAND TOTAL	...	15,912	45,18,622	1,75,367 0 0	17,810	82,45,533
Deduct Expenditure	5,5 0 0 0	-	.....
Net profit	1,69,837 0 0	...	5,788 0 0
					2,13,720 0 0

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the average duration of Criminal cases decided during S. 2000.

Name of Courts	Cases decided.	Days spent	Average duration.
<i>Jammu Province</i>			
Sessions Judges, Jammu and Mirpur ...	28	1,069	38
District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate	559	2,746	5
1st Class Magistrates	7,219	2,46,006	34
2nd .. , "	3,706	2,59,200	70
3rd .. , "	1,915	1,00,112	52
<i>Kashmir Province</i>			
Sessions Judge	31	1,299	42
District Magistrate	1	35	35
Additional District Magistrate	314	3,906	13
1st Class Magistrates	9,848	2,39,752	25
2nd .. , "	3,409	2,49,023	73
3rd .. , "	1,749	1,56,443	106
<i>Poonch.</i>			
Sessions Judge	9	444	49
1st Class Magistrates	3,270	2,11,557	65
2nd .. , "	313	22,645	72
3rd .. , "	912	49,057	54
<i>Ladakh.</i>			
Sessions Judge (Wazir Wazarat) ...	3	167	56
1st Class Magistrates	122	1,220	10
3rd .. , "	92	1,249	14

APPENDIX XVII.

Vital Statistics of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces for S. 2000.

(Vital)

Name of District,	District	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
			Past Year.	Present Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Present Year.	Decrease.
Srinagar	..	5,18,837	11,563	16,500	3,957	..	9,056	14,08
Baramulla	..	6,28,284	7,910	2,827	..	83	8,20	2,717
Muzaffarabad	"		Figures	not available.				
Ladakh	"	—	1,95,431	2,796	3,430	634	3,050	3,180
Mirpur	"	—	3,86,655	3,693	10,734	2,041	5,673	6,312
Udhampur	"	—	2,84,217	8,008	8,825	217	6,48	6,71
Reasi	"	..	Information awaited.					
Jammu	"	..	9,890	11,122	1,432	..	9,40	8,909
Kathua	"	..	3,83,657	4,542	5,181	539	4,938	3,596

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Returns for Hospitals and Dispensaries during S. 2000.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	In-door.			Total In-door.			Daily average.			In-door accommodation.		
	Cured.	Released.	Discharged.	Present year.	Past year.	Remainder.	Present year.	Past year.	Remainder.	Female.	Male.	.....
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	.....
Sadar Hospital Srinagar	... 1,428	611	129	110	96	2,416	2,374	86.65	96.75	.....	.....	.....
M. G. S. Hospital, Jammu	... 1,843	269	193	59	....	2,354	2,373	89.74	77.83	46	45	.....
D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	... 1,677	142	15	95	96	2,069	2,022	92.54	84.46	95	95	.....
District Medical Officer, Anantnag	... 325	134	9	20	8	365	496	9.40	9.90	7	27	.....
" " " Baraulia	... 1,233	243	32	12	....	974	1,510	2.69	4.13	76	16	.....
" " " Muzafarabad	... 321	76	18	16	14	370	445	9.58	9.04	8	15	.....
" " " Ladakh	... 338	31	5	2	14	216	390	7.83	9.34	2	18	.....
" " " Srinagar	... 142	15	2	2	4	250	153	4.74	3.89	.....	.....	.....

(li)

APPENDIX XVIII.—(concluded).

(iii)

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Surgical Operations.					
	Out-door.		Average daily out-door.		Past year.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Hospital Srinagar	76,394	71,021	350.58	07.13	802	2,335
M. G. S. Hospital, Jammu	1,72,901	73,968	464.84	398.14	752	2,710
D. J. Zanana Hospital, Srinagar	22,654	18,629	292.01	229.85	579	2,452
District Medical Officer, Anantnag	1,69,916	1,74,359	708.15	708.15	512	8,529
" " Barapulla	1,38,612	2,30,642	609.26	768.87	596	9,562
" " Muzaffarabad	90,960	1,06,028	354.54	359.58	281	5,290
Ladakh	51,295	56,665	191.44	193.87	861	8,796
Srinagar	1,47,102	1,39,745	674.84	648.08	125	7,029
					163	7,741

District	Medical Officer, Mirpur	...	1,55,266	1,37,593	6,643	596,75	237	5,158	318	5,445
"	" "	Bidhampur	...	1,10,159	1,10,793	514,54	812,49	103	7,432	84
"	" "	Reasi	—	1,10,793	1,05,409	439,45	444,46	91	4,937	102
"	" "	Kathua	...	1,46,161	1,41,317	566,98	614,78	73	6,224	95
"	" "	Jammu	—	74,844	93,831	70,32	48,32	43	1,427	22
Palace-Surgeon	...	...	...	...	9,067	...	25,56	2	56	...

APPENDIX XIX.

Abstract Returns of Schools and Scholars during S. 2000.

(liv)

		PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
		School Education.			College Education.			Institutions and scholars.			Other.			
		General	Special.		Arts Colleges.	Secondairy Schools.	Primairy Schools.	Maktabas and Pathshahals.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Jugis.	Others.	Grand Total
Institutions														
Boys		4	a 169	b 1,205	1	169		1,548	..	..	..	..	163	1,701
Girls		..	c 51	d 231	2	8	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Total		4	220	1,436	3	177	1,841	..	..	..	..	..	163	1,993
Scholars														
Boys		2,486	o 33,081	p 58,728	104	4,529	98,928	..	..	..	..	..	2,957	1,01,885
Girls		..	q 8,600	r 10,174	63	207	19,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,044
Total		2,486	41,681	68,902	167	4,736	117,972	..	..	..	..	..	2,357	1,20,919

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on rolls.		Daily average attendance.	
S. 1999	S. 2000.		1999. S.	2000. S.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
4	4	Arts Colleges ..	Boys ... 2,573	2,486	.....	.....
			Girls ... .....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY SCHOOLS,						
38	42 a	High Schools	Boys ... 12,902	13,681 <i>a</i>	11,389	12,379
*5	7		Girls ... 1,066	2,099	889	1,790
111	127	Middle Schools	Boys ... 20,123	19,400	17,442	15,196
*43	44		Girls ... 4,494	6,501	3,975	5,517
1143	1205	Primary Schools	Boys ... 56,583	58,728 <i>d</i>	6,923	47,503
*211	231		Girls ... 8,449	10,174	8,296	8,174
1	1	Training Schools	Boys ... 100	104	90	91
2	2		Girls ... 67	63	56	57
169	169	Maktabas and Pathshalas	Boys ... 4,743	4,529	3,887	3,200
8	8	(aided by State)	Girls ... 264	207	233	167
...	163	Private indigenous schools.	Boys	2,957	.....	2,812 .
14	...		Girls ... 3,653	.....	3,493	.....

a Includes 1 unaided High School.*b* 1 Primary School.*c* 266 scholars of the unaided High School.*d* 26 Primary School.

* These figures do not tally with the figures given in the previous report, as the figures given in that report do not include the number of aided institutions for girls education.

XX.

(for Boys and Girls) during S. 2000.

<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>									
Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Maktabas and Pathshahas.	Inspection.	Total Direct Expenditure.	Total Indirect Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys 2,38,046	8,98,387	6,44,160	15,727	19,493	1,01,724	19,17,537	3,78,815	22,96,352	
Girls	2,38,215	1,51,111	18,122	800	38,104	4,41,352	90,187	5,31,639	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of students in Technical Schools during 1900.

Name of School	Weaving	Dyeing	Careening	Bilders.	Smithy.	Drawling and Painting.	Pottery.	Toy-making.	Callioo Printing.	Baskeet-making.	Uttensil-making.	Preparatory.	Special.	Total.	
Sammur	..	6	..	..	3	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	38
Mirnagar	7	11	16	10	..	25	..	..	..	41	117	
Anantnag	20
Baramulla	3	..	..	16	..	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	47
Kishhtwar	32
Bhadarwah	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Hirpora	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Jammu	19
Total	13	41	7	44	16	17	24	29	1	2	6	18	3	28	49

APPENDIX XXII.

Mileage of the longer roads during S. 2000.

1. Motorable and metalled roads

(KASHMIR)

Particulars of roads.			No. of miles.
1.	From Srinagar to Anantnag		... 34
2.	" " " Harwan		... 12
3.	" " " Nasim		... 7
4.	" " " Ganderbal		... 13
5.	" " " Badgam		... 9
6.	" " " Aerodrome		... 7
7.	" " " Tangmarg		... 24 }
8.	" " " Kohala		... 132 } 9 miles common
9.	,, Khannabal to Banihal (Tunnel)		... 31
10.	,, Anantnag ,, Achhabal		... 5½
11.	" " " Pahalgam		... 25
12.	.. Domel .. Ramkot		... 11 M. 7 Ch

(JAMMU)

1	From Jammu to Banihal (Tunnel)	...	136.5
2.	," , " Suchetgarh	...	18½
3.	," , " Samba	...	20 It branches off from mile 5 of Jammu-Suchetgarh road.
4.	," Suketar , Katra	...	11
5.	," Mirpur to Chechian	...	10½

2. Motorable but unmetalled.

(KASHMIR)

APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

	Particulars of roads.		No. of miles.
8.	From Ganderbal to Sonamarg	...	40
9.	,, Srinagar,, Nagam-Cherar-i-Sharif		18
10.	,, Achhabal,, Wayal	—	15½
11.	,, Beehama,, Safapur	...	8½
12.	,, Anantnag to Duru	...	13

(JAMMU)

1.	From Purmandal road <i>via</i> Birpur	...	13
2.	,, Jammu (Samba) to Kathua	...	32
3.	,, Jammu to Akhnoor	...	21
4.	,, Akhnoor,, Sadhoti	...	25 Transhipment on Tawi and Beripattan
5.	,, Sadhoti,, Naushera	...	28
6.	,, Akhnoor,, Hamirpur Sidhar	...	21
7.	,, Mirpur,, Dharamsai Jhangar	32	}
8.	,, Dharamsai Jhangar to Kotli	29	
9.	,, Kotli to Rambari	17	}
10.	,, Dharamsai Jhangar to Naushera	16	
11.	,, Mirpur to Bhimber <i>via</i> Chapar	30	
12.	,, Bhimber to Manawar	28	
13.	,, Katra,, Reasi	17 M. 4 Ch.	
14.	,, Udhampur to Ramnagar	25	
15.	,, Kathua,, Basohli	27	
16.	,, Batote to Bhadarwah	50	
17.	,, Tekri to Jangal Galli	7	

3. Bridle Roads.

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Duru to Vernag	...	3
2.	,, Wayal to Sinthan	..	12½
3.	,, Pahalgam to Sri Amarnath	...	26
4.	,, Baramulla to Gulmarg	..	14 M. 3 Ch.

APPENDIX XXII—(*concluded*).

Particulars of roads.	No of miles.
5 From Tangmarg to Gulmarg	... 4
(JILGIT)	
1. From Sunarwani to Burzal	... 69
2. " " Burzal to Partap-pul	... 95
3. " " " via Lower Doyan	88½
4. " Malak Kada to Gurez	... 7½
5. " Kanzalwan " Barai top	... 56
6. " Gurikot to Kamri	... 55½
(LADAKH)	
1. From Kargil to Skardu <i>via</i> Tolti	... 96½
2. " Skardu " Khaplu	... 59½
3. " " " Sisai (Rondu road)	... 104½
4. " " " Satpura	... 9
5. " Kangan " Machoi	... 45
6. " Machoi " Karakarum	... 350
7. " Khalsi " Morai	... 60
8. " Kargil " Leh	... 115
9. " Leh to Khaplu (<i>via</i> Mobra village)	... 157
10. " Sonamarg to Machoi	... 17
(JAMMU)	
1. From Akhnoor to Thandapani	... 24 }
2. " " " Poni	... 18 } 14 miles common.
3. " Thandapani to Naushera	... 18
4. " Mirpur " Kotli <i>via</i> Nar	... 41
5. " Bhimber " Naushera	... }
6. " Naushera " Rajouri	... } 58
7. " Rajouri " Thana	... }
8. " Bhadarwah " Basohli	... 56
9. " Jaurian " Manawar	... 9½
10. " Batote " Bhadarwah (<i>via</i> Khelani) ...	50 }
11. " " " Kishtwar (<i>via</i> Khelani) ...	62 } 22 miles unmetalled road common up to Khelani.

APPENDIX XXII—(*concluded*)

Particulars.	No. of miles
12. From Kishtwar to Paddar Mines	... 86
13. " Bhandrawah, Bhella	... 22
14. " " Janglewar	... 26
15. " Kishtwar, Sinthan pass (top)	... 36

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Abstract of Expenditure on Final Heads of the P. V. D. during C. 2000.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs & maintenance.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous water works.	Fire insurance.	Total sub-heads	Credit or Debit to suspense heads	Total of net divr.
1	Direction office	... 5,84,750	... 3,89,945	63,451 1,06,947	... 20,055	1,26,393 2,339	... 3,142	63,451 12,33,571	... —18,637
2	Kashmir Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,451 12,14,936
3	Jhelum Valley Road Division.	89,756	2,78,140	56,070 11,188	...	...	4,35,154	2,114 4,37,268	
4	Gilgit Division	82,315	1,68,000	59,606 4,451	12,546 3,003	...	39 1,123	3,29,96 7,75,869	12,680 8,640
5	Bauhial Road Division	...	2,59,168	4,14,442 75,481	25,607 4 8	...	...	...	3,42,650
6	Jammu Irrigation Division.	3,49,886	4,03,600	1,23,018 7,164	...	...	8,82,658 4,91,303	32,710 —4,523	7,84,658 9,16,368
7	Palaces Division	3,65,498	67,510	67,633 649	...	...	73	...	4,86,836
	Total	... 17,21,373	17,21,637	5,52,196 69,114	1,38,987 5,342	4,377 42,13,026	33,040	42,46,066	

APPENDIX XXIII-A.

Abstract of Receipts of the P. W. D. during S. 2000.

No.	Head of Receipt.	Kashmir Division.	J. V. Road Division.	Gilgit Division.	Banial Road Division.	Palaces Division.	Jammu Irrigation Division.	Total
1	Rent of Buildings	Rs. 83,783	Rs. 6,054	Rs. 86,465	Rs. 10,225	Rs. 6,93	Rs. 854	Rs. 1,87,474
2	Profit on sale of stores and contribution works	—592	20	....	3	....	....	—569
3	Sale proceeds of old materials	1,312	....	....	3,082	....	....	4,394
4	Sale of Tools and Plant	—694	7	....	63	885	45	466
5	Uncollected Deposits	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Miscellaneous (R. & B.)	21,938	2,594	8,497	12,346	570	....	45,916
7	Rent of Dak Bungalows	82	....	2,662	....	....	....	2,744
8	Sale of Buildings	..	... 40	....	....	....	....	40
9	Hill Rent	..	727	....	322	....	....	22,448
10	Water Rate (abians)	..	43,115	....	66,920	....	....	3,56,577
11	Miscellaneous (Sale of water)	..	54	....	....	....	....	966

APPENDIX XXIV.

**Statement comparing the imposition of Income-tax Demand during S. 2000
with that of S. 1999.**

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Current Demand.			Demand of arrear cases decided in		
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salary Circle	..	..	..	..	93,012 10 0	1,20,844 10 0
2	Srinagar City	..	..	..	..	1,75,198 9 0	4,32,659 10 0
3	Baramulla	..	..	..	..	23,609 7 0	2,02,296 7 0
4	Tamman City	..	..	..	..	1,26,357 8 0	2,94,505 4 0
5	Udhampur	..	..	..	..	28,225 10 0	58,529 13 0
Total		..	..	..	..	4,46,403 12 0	11,08,815 12 0
						2,16,901 4 0	3,33,172 11 0

APPENDIX XXIV-A.

Statement showing receipts and refunds of Income-tax during S. 2000.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Realizations against the cases decided in S. 2001.		Realizations against the arrears of the previous years.		Total.	Refunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.						
1	Salary Circle	..	..	9,274	2 0	6,734 13 0	16,008 15 0	2,365 13 0			
2	Srinagar City	..	..	4,08,798	6 0	30,610 2 0	4,39,417 8 0	14,075 11 0			
3	Baramulla	..	..	2,45,792	7 0	11,548 4 0	2,57,340 11 0	1,342 4 0			
4	Jammu City	..	..	2,35,709	0 0	3,965 13 0	2,39,674 13 0	9,060 0 0			
5	Udhampur	..	..	42,373	9 0	9,919 9 0	53,293 2 0	1,203 11 0			
	Total			9,41,947	8 0	62,787 9 0	10,01,735 1 0	27,977 7 0			
							1,17,074 15 9				
								Grand Total	—	11,21,810 0 9	

422 deduction at source as per information received from Treasuries and chests.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief articles imported into Kashmir during S. 2000 as compared with S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of the article.	S. 1999.		S. 2000.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Apparel	24,510	0 0	29,141	9 0
2	Arms and Ammunition	1,532	0 0	1,57	0 0
3	Lime and chalk	101	0 0	116	0 0
4	Other building materials	4,399	0 0	11,258	0 0
5	Cotton raw	6,713	0 0	12,353	0 0
6	Cotton twist and yarn, Europeon	3,556	0 0	187	0 0
7	" " " Indian	6,701	0 0	21,122	0 0
8	Cotton piece-goods, Europeon	4,297	0 0	2,695	0 0
9	" " Indian	2,97,912	0 0	5,46,275	0 0
10	Other cotton products	7,209	0 0	9,84	0 0
11	Other sorts of drugs and medicines	68,737	0 0	74,317	0 0
12	Turmeric	18,62	0 0	12,321	0 0
13	Other kind of dyeing materials	15,285	0 0	27,093	0 0
14	Fibres manufactured	15,501	~ 0	7,782	0 0
15	Coconuts	6,687	0 0	9,043	0 0
16	Other kinds of fruits and vegetables	22,779	0 0	26,588	0 0
17	Wheat	8	0 0	2	0 0
18	Other Spring crops	1,857	0 0	620	0 0
19	Rice husked	4,364	0 0	7	0 0
20	Other rain crops	681	0 0	... ..
21	Leather manufactured	20,673	0 0	40,227	0 0
22	" unmanufactured	10,815	0 0	24,957	0 0
23	Wines	1,05,700	0 0	1,23,837	0 0
24	Spirit	92,228	0 0	72,569	0 0

APPENDIX XXV—(continued).

Serial No.	Name of the article.	S. 1999.			S. 2000.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
25	Beer	..	17,645	0	0	17,691	0	0
26	Brass and Copper	..	5,051	0	0	2,561	0	0
27	Iron		37,21	0	0	50,714	0	0
28	Other metals	..	8,496	0	0	13,782	0	0
29	Kerosene oil		23,670	0	0	21,208	0	0
30	Petrol	..	3,20,460	0	0	3,77,22	0	0
31	Other kinds of oils	..	26,915	0	0	30,83	0	0
32	Provisions	.	39,988	0	0	49,423	0	0
33	Salt	..	1,05,667	0	0	8,17,755	0	0
34	Silk Cocoons	..	....			....
35	Other seeds	..	1,373	0	0	55,867	0	0
36	Silk raw	..	5,215	0	0	1,280	0	0
37	Artificial Silk yarn	.	3,047	0	0	13,101	0	0
38	Silk manufactured European	.	38	0	0	29	0	0
39	" " Indian	..	2,781	0	0	3,782	0	0
40	Spices	..	19,907	0	0	33,294	0	0
41	Stationery	..	29,421	0	0	19,479	0	0
42	Sugar refined	..	1,55,522	0	0	2,92,982	0	0
43	" Unmanufactured	—	24,048	0	0	14,846	0	0
44	Tea, Indian	—	3,22,613	0	0	4,13,269	0	0
45	" " Foreign	..	9	0	0	104	0	0
46	Tobacco	—	1,91,802	0	0	2,17,623	0	0
47	Snuff	—	389	0	0	540	0	0
48	Timber	..	2,273	0	0	3,002	0	0
49	Carpets and Rugs	..	3,795	0	0	11,457	0	0
50	Woollen yarn, European	—	4,578	0	0	4,556	0	0
51	" " Indian	—	9,170	0	0	15,576	0	0

APPENDIX XXV.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of the article,	S. 1999.			S. 2000.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
52	Woollen Piece-goods, European ..	17,065	0	0	7,608	0	0
53	Woollen Piece-goods, Indian ..	1,897	0	0	18,695	0	0
54	All other articles of merchandise ..	1,83,203	0	0	1,94,148	0	0
55	Jewellery and ornaments ..	321	0	0	790	0	0
56	Silver Bullion, public ..	4,202	0	0	790	0	0
57	Other articles not mentioned above..	85,905	0	0	1,19,398	0	0

APPENDIX XXV-A.

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief articles imported into Jammu Province during S. 2000 as compared with S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of article.	S. 1999.			S. 2000.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Apparel	13,621	0	0	15,091	0	0
2	Arms and Ammunition	1,796	0	0	69	0	0
3	Coal and Coke	4,873	0	0	3,712	0	0
4	Cotton Raw	19,997	6	0	27,917	0	0
5	Twist and Yarn, European	2,615	0	0	283	0	0
6	" " Indian	29,872	0	0	46,439	0	0
7	Cotton Piece-goods, European	67,554	0	0	2,044	0	0
8	" " " Indian	7,63,317	0	0	11,70,544	0	0
9	Drugs and Medicines	72,480	0	0	48,903	0	0
10	Turmeric	35,460	0	0	26,080	0	0
11	Other sorts Dyeing Materials	45,385	0	0	18,677	0	0
12	Gunny bags	3,373	0	0	4,039	0	0
13	Fresh fruits	10,686	0	0	14,915	0	0
14	Dried and canned fruits	45,453	0	0	52,811	0	0
15	Fresh Vegetables	3,050	0	0	5,423	0	0
16	Glass and glasswares	6,261	0	0	11,090	0	0
17	Grain and pulses	24,598	0	0	22,162	0	0
18	Leather unwrought	13,538	0	0	21,319	0	0
19	" wrought	2,983	0	0	5,520	0	0
20	Boots and shoes	32,848	0	0	37,654	0	0
21	Liquors	11,180	0	0	7,400	0	0
22	Motor vehicles	13,832	0	0	24,644	0	0
23	Brass and its manufactures	12,304	0	0	13,787	0	0
24	Iron " " "	1,02,009	0	0	1,24,829	0	0
25	Other metals	21,265	0	0	32,407	0	0
26	Mineral substances	19,819	0	0	45,374	0	0

APPENDIX XXV-A.—(concluded)

Serial No.	Name of article.	S. 1999.			S. 2000.		
			Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
27	Coconut oil	..	3,536	0 0		8,619	0 0
28	Kerosene oil	..	49,175	0 0		50,113	0 0
29	Other oils	..	22,059	0 0		41,054	0 0
30	Mustard and rape oil	...	7,713	0 0		4,369	0 0
31	Coconut Copra	...	16,754	0 0		21,871	0 0
32	Rape and Mustard	...	4,486	0 0		8,348	0 0
33	Other Oil-seeds	...	7,368	0 0		6,437	0 0
34	Paper and paste board	...	25,442	0 0		6,034	0 0
35	Petrol	...	3,10,792	0 0		2,61,119	0 0
36	Pottory and ceramic goods	...	2,059	0 0		3,561	0 0
37	Provisions	...	12,377	0 0		18,659	0 0
38	Rubber and rubber goods	..	13,209	0 0		18,686	0 0
39	Salt	...	2,35,075	0 0		2,57,349	0 0
40	Silk Raw	..	339	0 0		126	0 0
41	Silk piece-goods	...	7,046	0 0		1,671	0 0
42	„ artificial	...	89,531	0 0		5,011	0 0
43	Soaps	...	23,641	0 0		47,992	0 0
44	Spices	...	1,06,725	0 0		61,567	0 0
45	Stationery	...	33,301	0 0		42,983	0 0
46	Sugar unrefined	...	65,645	0 0		1,44,897	0 0
47	Sugar refined	...	3,14,096	0 0		1,15,894	0 0
48	Tea	...	2,09,641	0 0		1,15,184	0 0
49	Tobacco unmanufactured	..	82,825	0 0		28,407	0 0
50	Cigars and Cigarettes	..	1,17,939	0 0		1,04,392	0 0
51	Wood and Timber	..	7,081	0 0		10,871	0 0
52	Wool and Woollens	..	46,834	0 0		34,853	0 0
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	2,8,732	0 0		2,06,953	0 0
54	Silver	...	194	0 0		409	0 0

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APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the Export Duty realized during S. 2000
as compared with S. 1999.

Articles	Kashmir.		Jammu.		Total.	
	S. 1999	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.	S. 1999.	S. 2000.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Chee ..	21,471	6 ⁰¹	32,081	15,730	53,552	16,421
Fruits ..	1,13,293	78,374	25,562	14,606	1,38,855	90,980
Walnuts ..	....	98,617	..	7,623	....	1,06,240
Almonds ..	11,223	1,796	11,561	538	22,784	2,334
Potatoes ..	514	22	2,397	121	2,901	143
D e h y d r a t e d Potatoes ..	....	22,961	....	....	....	22,961
G r a i n s a n d p u l s e ..	4,973	6,61	5,311	8,094	10,314	14,709
Rice ..	....	77	....	4	....	81
Oil-seeds ..	74	....	293	596	367	596
Hides and skins ..	18,217	27,148	16,915	16,675	35,132	43,823
Wool raw ..	5,241	528	1,457	1,696	6,698	2,224
Red chillies ..	....	21,549	....	1,404	....	22,953
Walnut Kernels ..	....	....	....	797	....	797
Miscellaneous ..	277	1,070	11,948	5,206	12,225	6,276
Total ..	1,75,283	2,57,448	1,07,545	73,090	2,82,828	3,30,538

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing Octroi Duty realized on chief articles imported into Srinagar Town during S. 2000, as compared with S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000
1	Paddy	Rs. 81,085	Rs. 89,344
2	Maize	412	2,002
3	Wheat	6,620	6,367
4	Other food grains ..	34,236	19,775
5	Other articles of food ..	18,096	19,493
6	Fuel	12,256	10,555
7	Fodder grass	9,201	10,547
8	Vegetables	2,185	4,446
9	Fruits ..	14,548	21,510
10	Oils	1,827	4,574
11	Oil-seeds	24,562	26,734
12	Wool and Woollen Goods ..	22,676	41,861
13	Cotton and C. P. Goods ..	430	469
14	Metals	761	2,003
15	Hides and skins ..	6,210	8,647
16	Leather and leather articles	1,967	508
17	Medicines	3,785	3,920
18	Bricks and stones ..	6,208	8,611
19	Timber	31,535	60,626
20	Living animals ..	51,781	53,049
21	Miscellaneous	11,581	28,666

APPENDIX XXVII-A.

Statement showing Octroi Duty realized on chief articles imported into Jammu Town during S. 2000 as compared with S. 1999.

Serial No.	Name of article	Duty.	
		S. 1999.	S. 2000.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Paddy	9,784	10,665
2	Maize	827	600
3	Wheat	7,487	....
4	Other food grains	7,833	4,676
5	Other articles of food	19,426	9,995
6	Fuel	3,815	869
7	Fodder, grass etc.	1,303	1,300
8	Vegetables	3,892	4,987
9	Fruits	9,280	9,150
10	Oils	322	929
11	Oil-seeds	344	933
12	Wool and Woollen Goods	448	2,032
13	Cotton and Cotton Goods	1,777	476
14	Metals	1,729	8,343
15	Hides and skins	123	204
16	Leather and leather goods	904	1,203
17	Timber	6,953	10,744
18	Bricks and stones	2,353	4,707
19	Medicines	2,879	7,271
20	Living animals	159	4,340
21	Miscellaneous	24,370	29,124

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the number of Excise shops and Excise revenue
of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces during S. 2000
as compared with S. 1999.

Year.	Province.	<i>Country liquor.</i>		<i>Opium.</i>		<i>Charras.</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.
1999	Kashmir...	18	Rs. 91,865	21	Rs. 18,571	21	Rs. 29,668	60	Rs. 1,40,104
	Jammu ...	27	1,43,295	28	51,396	28	59,335	83	2,54,026
	Total ..	45	2,35,180	49	69,967	49	89,003	143	3,94,130
2000.	Kashmir...	18	Rs. 88,306	21	Rs. 21,015	1	Rs. 7,549	40	Rs. 1,16,870
	Jammu ...	27	1,18,708	28	89,824	1	39,272	56	2,47,804
	Total ...	45	2,07,014	49	1,10,839	2	46,821	96	3,64,674

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the monthly Rainfall recorded

Station	April 1943.	May 1943	June 1943.	July 1943.	August 1943.	Septem- ber 1943.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Jammu Province.						
Jammu	1.90	0.88	3.21	8.89	17.51	8.17
Akhnur	1.11	1.42	1.23	18.32	17.86	7.20
Sri Ranbir Singhpora	1.10	1.26	0.82	7.58	8.22	5.62
Samba	0.90	1.24	1.10	14.02	15.89	2.03
Reasi	1.93	2.25	2.43	11.46	33.66	11.21
Rampur Rajouri	3.64	2.85	2.66	9.38	20.62	9.3
Gulabgarh	4.12	5.80	2.82	10.50	16.59	4.88
Udhampur	1.46	0.95	2.33	7.60	18.19	3.79
Ramnagar	2.65	2.22	2.47	21.06	32.14	8.60
Ramban	4.21	4.47	1.53	5.24	5.91	1.51
Kishtwar	5.01	5.05	Nil.	1.23	3.35	1.43
Bidarwah	5.00	8.82	0.9	8.43	6.19	4.00
Chenani	5.0	4.15	3.2	7.86	12.71	8.15
Kotli	3.80	2.73	1.59	10.27	13.83	7.68
Mirpur	1.66	0.96	2.04	5.74	6.11	1.20
Bhumber	2.08	1.19	1.89	4.0	9.13	5.16
Naushehra	1.00	2.1	1.96	6.82	13.79	6.39
Kathua	0.15	0.81	1.39	11.91	16.30	5.60
Jasmergarh	0.80	1.45	1.67	10.48	23.21	3.55
Basohli	1.10	0.80	0.98	23.6	37.24	7.05
Poonch	6.86	5.39	3.81	6.02	12.77	3.81
Kashmir Province.						
Srinagar	3.84	5.46	0.67	1.94	3.03	1.09
Awantipura (Pulwama)	3.85	6.67	0.80	1.62	3.82	1.60
Anantnag	1.01	4.09	0.20	0.33	1.33	0.90
Kulgam	4.06	5.54	0.55	2.66	2.62	2.08
Duroo	5.75	10.76	0.85	Nil.	2.50	4.00
Malshahibagh	4.24	10.20	0.75	2.52	2.27	0.17
Baramulla	5.00	6.24	6.91	0.49	1.26	1.43
Langate	5.49	6.19	0.12	0.68	0.75	1.74
Sopore	4.52	7.36	1.25	1.01	1.49	2.6
Uttarmachipura	4.61	7.04	0.19	0.91	0.93	1.84
Sri Pratapsinghpura	3.04	2.86	0.12	1.04	1.45	1.03
Gulmarg	Nil.	Nil.	1.79	3.47	3.82	2.78
Muzaffarabad	3.54	3.15	1.62	9.60	9.28	4.38
Karnah	5.00	3.50	2.60	2.76	0.68	1.37
Uri	7.02	8.50	1.23	3.76	2.55	3.0
Gilgit	0.49	0.82	0.09	0.49	0.28	0.28
Gurez	6.19	7.04	0.49	1.63	1.38	1.8
Astore	1.18	5.44	1.01	0.31	0.52	0.98
Bunji	0.41	1.81	0.46	0.57	0.09	0.43
Leh	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.40	0.01
Skardu	0.24	2.63	0.10	0.25	0.36	0.67
Kargil	0.74	0.09	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.10
Drass	2.82	3.46	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.68
Sonamarg	8.00	11.50	1.94	2.35	4.08	3.94

at the rain registering stations in the State during S. 2000.

October 1943.	Novem- ber 1943	Decom - Janu- ary 1944.	February 1944.	March 1944.	Total.	Total of past year.	REMARKS.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Nil.	Nil.	0·48	4·74	6·65	4·34	57·73	45·12
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4·44	6·30	7·18	60·17	61·64
Nil.	Nil.	0·95	3·41	4·37	5·73	39·06	35·9
Nil.	Nil.	0·03	4·24	5·32	Nil.	Nil.	56·41
Nil.	Nil.	1·73	3·62	5·51	7·07	80·92	78·54
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6·09	6·22	8·32	69·41	67·25
Nil.	0·40	0·80	9·58	10·66	6·79	73·14	73·59
1·51	Nil.	0·97	5·57	8·44	5·77	56·58	67·73
Nil.	Nil.	1·5	6·33	9·29	6·20	92·81	85·99
Nil.	0·10	2·27	8·08	14·11	5·47	52·90	68·78
Nil.	Nil.	0·71	4·41	5·42	2·51	29·09	47·15
Nil.	Nil.	1·02	4·88	5·28	4·72	49·93	55·25
Nil.	Nil.	1·30	9·25	9·08	6·12	68·14	77·62
Nil.	Nil.	1·34	4·43	5·18	6·33	57·18	43·56
Nil.	Nil.	2·85	5·45	4·60	30·54	35·88	
Nil.	Nil.	3·86	2·80	2·90	33·50	28·08	
Nil.	Nil.	0·10	5·53	4·53	7·40	50·33	64·99
Nil.	Nil.	5·01	5·28	3·74	50·19	65·06	
Nil.	Nil.	4·50	5·35	5·26	56·78	58·38	
Nil.	Nil.	5·53	4·90	5·00	85·86	96·20	
Nil.	Nil.	1·20	6·65	3·84	5·67	56·02	12·73
Nil.	0·21	1·74	3·58	3·81	2·61	27·98	27·22
Nil.	0·06	0·40	0·92	3·34	1·66	25·14	38·79
Nil.	0·49	0·86	2·16	2·53	1·25	15·15	20·85
Nil.	Nil.	3·10	5·60	7·70	1·84	35·75	37·67
Nil.	0·45	0·50	5·50	7·35	4·60	42·16	52·08
Nil.	1·01	1·60	3·65	4·71	2·47	33·59	35·84
Nil.	Nil.	2·00	3·62	6·50	3·25	30·70	43·14
Nil.	0·29	2·78	5·04	5·69	1·99	30·76	60·57
0·60	1·50	3·28	2·92	4·54	1·68	32·51	36·61
Nil.	0·33	3·01	4·52	6·12	3·50	33·00	45·57
Nil.	0·11	1·40	1·26	2·37	1·28	15·93	7·87
Closed for winter	months	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11·86	18·52
• Nil.	0·06	0·77	3·80	3·39	2·30	41·84	68·98
Nil.	Nil.	3·10	4·47	4·91	3·50	32·09	58·28
0·30	0·33	4·34	5·81	7·14	5·59	49·57	62·53
0·01	0·25	0·08	0·08	Nil.	Nil.	5·78	
Nil.	0·69	3·17	5·56	7·03	0·96	36·02	46·99
Nil.	Nil.	0·97	0·32	0·05	Nil.	10·78	26·98
Nil.	Nil.	0·01	0·08	0·05	0·10	4·31	5·85
Nil.	0·26	0·43	0·21	0·17	0·13	1·95	6·45
0·03	0·07	0·72	1·37	0·67	0·04	7·15	7·32
Nil.	0·15	0·55	0·93	1·65	Nil.	4·21	23·66
0·15	0·48	0·89	1·39	1·86	1·00	12·86	35·97
0·21	2·59	3·40	11·29	10·43	6·09	65·82	116·84

